The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4826. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 14 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Troubles in Ireland Not Yet Ended.

The Insurgents Taking Refuge from Pursuit in the Mountains.

They are Perishing from Cold and Hunger.

The Italian Parliamentary Elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Outbreak in Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14.

The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just dispatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be posted at different places in the River Liffey.

The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow Mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

Personal.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—Noon.

Queen VICTORIA will dispatch her portrait to Mr. PEABODY, the American philanthropist, some time next week.

ITALY.

The Parliamentary Elections.

FLORENCE, Thursday, March 14.

Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. Gen. GARIBALDI is at the head of the opposition party.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—Noon.

Consols open at 91¼ for money.

Erie Shares	39¾
Illinois Central	77¾
United States Five-twenties	74¾

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 90¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	74¼
Illinois Central Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	39½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 14—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and with continued activity. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The quotations are still 13⅜d. for Middling Uplands, and 13⅝d. for Middling Orleans.

Dispatches from Manchester report an improved feeling, and an advance in price for goods and yarns

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. California Wheat firm at 13s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Lard 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow 44s. ℔ cwt. Resin 9s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common Wilmington. Linseed Oil £39 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Ashes 33s. for Pots.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 14—Evening.

COTTON—The activity in Cotton continued throughout the day, and the market closed firm at an advance of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	13½d.
Middling Orleans	13¾d.

The transactions of the day exceeded the noon estimate, the sales reaching 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs is firm, with an upward tendency. CORN sold during the afternoon at 39s. ℔ quarter, for Mixed Weseern—an advance of 3d. since the opening.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Provisions steady, but prices are unchanged. PORK—Prime Eastern Mess firm at previous quotations. AMERICAN LARD, 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—LINSEED OIL, £38 10s. ℔ ton. ROSIN—Fine American, 15s. ℔ cwt. PETROLEUM, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails by the steamship *Africa* arrived in this City from Boston last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The North American Confederation Bill—The Measure Opposed by Mr. Bright.

The second reading of the bill for the Confederation of the British North American Colonies was, on the 28th ult., moved in the House of Commons by Mr. ADDERLEY, who, after briefly reviewing the history of the negotiations which had preceded the bill, described the main features of the scheme, which by this time must be tolerably familiar to all readers of the debates, and which he said had been settled by the colonists themselves. On the passing of the bill, the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick would be consolidated into one government, with one common Parliament, consisting of a Senate of seventy-two members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, and a House of Commons of 181 members. Each Province would have a separate Legislature, under a Lieutenant-Governor, for local business. The Provinces bound themselves to construct the intercolonial railway, and the House would be asked to guarantee a loan for that purpose. Mr. ADDERLEY pointed with satisfaction to the closeness with which the colonists had adhered to the institutions of the mother country, replied to various criticisms passed on the scheme, and concluded by expressing his personal gratification at having a share in the important work of founding a new nation.

Mr. CARDWELL warmly supported the bill, eulogized the loyalty of the Canadians, and dwelt on the many advantages confederation would confer on the Provinces in such matters as internal self-defence and the management of foreign affairs.

Mr. AYTOUN protested against the proposal to guarantee the loan for the construction of a railway which was useless in a military point of view, and as a business speculation would not pay for its own grease.

Mr. BRIGHT complained of the haste with which the bill was being pressed. There had been complaints that Nova Scotia was unwilling to join the Confederacy. It was presumed, because the Legislature of that Province had, some time ago, voted a resolution in favor of some such scheme as this, that therefore the population of Nova Scotia were in favor of it. For his own part, he did not believe in the propriety of the Legislature deciding such a question as this without its having been directly submitted to the people. He had heard that there was now in London a petition complaining of the hasty proceeding of the Parliament, and asking for delay, which was signed by 31,000 adult male inhabitants of Nova Scotia, or at least one-half of the men in that province. So far as he knew, that petition did not absolutely protest against the union, but only against the haste with which this measure was being pressed forward. He understood that, according to the Constitution of Nova Scotia, a general election would take place in the month of May or June next. The question had never been fairly placed before the people of that Province at an election, and it had never been discussed or decided at the hustings; and seeing that only a little over two months would elapse before there would be an opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia, it was at least a hazardous proceeding to pass this bill, including that Province, without ascertaining the opinion of the people. A little sore, created at a time when they were proposing an union which was to last, they might hope, almost for ever, would in all probability, become a large sore in a very short space of time; and it might be that the intentions of Parliament would be entirely frustrated by the haste with which this measure was being pushed forward. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, in the early part of the evening, described this measure as one of great urgency. He could not discover any urgency in the matter at all. What was urgent was that if this measure was to be passed at all it should be done wisely, and with the full consent of all the populations who were to be bound by it. The Under Secretary for the Colonies rather amused him by his reference to the anxiety of the Colonies to imitate, as far as possible, the institutions of this country, and to the establishment of a Senate the members of which were to be selected for life by the Governor-General instead of being elected. No one denied that the Canadians, who having had a nominated council had changed it for an elective one, had, if they pleased, a right to return to the old system; but nobody professed that the people of Canada preferred a nominated council to an elective one; and unless the experience of past times went for nothing all the wisdom of all the wise men to whom the member for Oxford had referred in such glowing terms was but folly, if they had come to the conclusion that on that continent a nominated council must be better than an elective one. Still, if they wished it he should not interfere to prevent it; but he ventured to say that that nominated council of 72 to be chosen for life by the Governor-General contained the germ of a malady which would spread, and which would before long render necessary the alteration of the Constitution of this confederation. In the election of the Representative Assembly, or House of Commons, the Provinces were about to follow the example, not of this country, but of the United States. The members were to be apportioned to the population, and at the summing up of the census at the end of every ten years, apportioned to different districts, and would thus be changed as the rate of population might have increased. He believed that in adopting this principle, the Provinces had done not only what was right, but what was inevitable; and remembering that these colonists had close at hand the example of thirty States, in all of which the Senate was elective, it was more than any man, however sanguine, could expect, these seventy-two stereotyped provincial peers should exert a power which would correspond and work harmoniously with a body elected on a system almost as wide and as general as that which prevailed in the States of the American Union. [Hear, hear.] There was one point on which the right honorable gentleman had said nothing whatever. They knew that the new confederation would form a great country with a population of almost four millions, and they might hope that united under one Government the Provinces might be more capable of defence than they were at present; but what was intended to be done with regard to the question of defence? Was this new nation, as Lord MONCK had described it, to be raised up under the authority of an imperial act of Parliament? Was anything to be done for it, and given to it; and at the same time was it intended to maintain their fortresses garrisoned by English troops, and a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 British soldiers? There were some persons in this country, and, indeed, in the British North American Provinces, who were ill-natured enough to say that a little of the loyalty that was alleged to prevail in Canada had its price. [A laugh.] It was reasonable to suppose that in that Province there was a strong attachment to this country; but at the same time if, while they were to be an independent nation, except so far as concerned the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, constant applications were to be made to this country for guarantees for railways and contributions for the building of fortresses, it would be far better for them and for us, and less demoralizing for them, if they were really an independent State, maintaining their own fortresses, fighting their own cause, and building up their own fortune instead of relying upon us. Everybody knew that the population of Canada, family for family, was in a much better position as regarded the comforts of home than was the great bulk of the population of this country. The time had come when it should be clearly understood that the taxes of England were not to be carried across the ocean to defray the expenses of the confederation about to be formed. The right honorable gentleman (Mr. ADDERLEY) had never been the advocate of a large expenditure in the Colonies; but, on the contrary, had distinguished himself by the advocacy of what might be called an honest system for the mother country as well as a wise system for the Colonies. But when a measure of this kind was being considered, likely to have such stupendous effects on the future prospects of the Colonies, he thought they had a right to ask that there should be some consideration for the revenue and for the taxpayers of this country. In discussing this question with the Colonial delegates, the Secretary for the Colonies should have gone fairly into the whole question, and endeavored to settle it to the advantage alike of the Colonies and of the mother country. He believed there was no delusion greater than to suppose that there was any party in the United States that wished for, or wished to commit any aggression upon, Canada, or desired to annex Canada by force. There was no part of the world that ran less risk of aggression than Canada, except with regard to that foolish and impotent attempt of certain discontented persons, not long since, subjects of the Queen. America had no idea of anything of the kind; no American statesman, no American political party, dreamt of a moment of aggression upon Canada, or of annexing it by force; and therefore every farthing that they spent upon the Canadian fortresses with a view of keeping off American aggression was money squandered under a hallucination which should be got rid of, because the money would only be wasted. He had no reason to object to the second reading of the bill; under the circumstances he presumed the House could not do other than read it a second time, but he thought the Government might have given more time, and he thought they did not treat Nova Scotia with that tenderness, generosity and consideration which were so desirable where they were about to make so great a change in affairs which so much affected its future. For his part he wished the population of the Province to do what they felt to be the best for their own interest; he would allow them to remain connected with this country if they liked, to become an independent society if they desired it, and to start upon that career of glory and greatness which their advantages and virtues might insure them; or if they liked better to annex themselves to the United States he should not complain of that; but, whatever their course might be, there was no man in that House, there was no man in the British American Provinces, who had a greater desire, or a more sincere wish for their welfare than himself.

Sir J. PAKINGTON commented with warmth on an opinion of some one quoted by Mr. BRIGHT that "colonial loyalty might have its price," eulogizing the sincere attachment to the British Crown manifested by the colonists, and asserting that every means had been taken to ascertain the opinion of Nova Scotia.

In the short conversation which followed, Mr. WATKIN said the question had been decided by the Nova-Scotians at a general election in 1862; Mr. B. COCHRANE suggested that some understanding should be arrived at as to the colonial tariff; Mr. C. FORTESCUE expressed his belief that the bill would enable the colonists to bear their part in their own defence; and Mr. MARSH in reply to some remarks on the expense of the colonies, pointed out that it cost less to protect British trade in quarters where they had colonies than where they had none. After a plea for delay from Mr. HADFIELD, the bill was read a second time.

Another Catholic Emancipation Act—An Important Measure of Reform.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Sir C. O'LOGHLEN moved the second reading of the Offices and Oaths Bill. The object of the bill was to open certain offices to Roman Catholics, and was, therefore, a measure of considerable importance. At the time of Catholic Emancipation, in 1829, there were five offices from which Roman Catholics were excluded, namely, Regent of the Kingdom, Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Representative of Her Majesty at the Presbyterian Synod in Edinburgh. He did not propose to throw open the first and last, and, although he thought the other three might be thrown out, he only proposed to deal with two of them—viz., the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland and the Lord Lieutenancy. The bill also proposed that they should be thrown open to Jews as well as Roman Catholics. The Irish Lord Chancellor had no ecclesiastical patronage beyond the Irish voice in the appointment to two small vicarages in Dublin. The Attorney-General for Ireland was at this moment a Roman Catholic, and so also might be the Lord Justice of Appeal, whose duty it frequently was to reverse the decisions of the Lord Chancellor. Since Roman Catholics had been allowed to sit upon the judicial bench no breath of calumny had ever fallen upon them in regard to the manner in which they discharged their duties; and it was now felt by the Catholic bar of Ireland as a great grievance that they were not eligible for the highest legal appointment in the country. In the case of the Lord-Lieutenant, as that officer had ecclesiastical patronage, it was provided in the bill that in the event of the Lord-Lieutenant being a Roman Catholic, the ecclesiastical patronage should be given to some other person. A further provision in the bill repealed the law which prevented mayors and corporate officers who were Catholics from appearing in a Roman Catholic chapel in the robes and insignia of their office. The bill also provided that Roman Catholics on entering a profession, or being appointed to office in Ireland, should hereafter simply take the oath now required to be taken by members of Parliament.

Mr. SCHREIBER strongly opposed the bill as an attempt to upset the settlement arrived at in 1828, when the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed. He believed that Sir ROBERT PEEL would never have consented to have passed that bill without the safeguard which it was now attempted to destroy. In point of fact Sir ROBERT handicapped the Roman Catholics, and if Roman Catholic gentlemen were wise, they would not quarrel with the conditions of the race. In this Protestant country they enjoyed very great liberty, but in the countries where they did the handicapping they were not so nice about the weights.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality. It was said that English governments were tolerant; they were so because they were enlightened. In the Catholic countries referred to by the honorable member for Cheltenham they certainly did not act with the same tolerance, not because they were Catholics, but because they were not enlightened. The honorable member said that Sir ROBERT PEEL handicapped the Catholics; now what was the meaning of handicapping? It was putting a weight upon the better horse. Was that the way in which the honorable member regarded himself in reference to Roman Catholics? Did he wish the Roman Catholic to be weighted in the race because he was a better man than himself? The object with which these restrictions were inserted in the Emancipation Act, was to prevent the ecclesiastical patronage from being exercised by Roman Catholics, and that object was effectually attained in the present bill by a clause which prevented a Roman Catholic Lord-Lieutenant from exercising Church patronage. As to the regulation which prohibited corporate officers from appearing in a Catholic Chapel in their robes and insignia of their office, he asked, if the Lord Mayor of York was an Anabaptist, and went anywhere he liked in his robes, what harm it could possibly do the Protestant succession?

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He opposed the bill mainly on the ground that it unsettled the settlement of 1829, and was in contravention of the understanding upon which the Emancipation Bill was passed. He pointed out that in Ireland all appeals in ecclesiastical matters were made to the Lord-Chancellor, and in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, he stood almost in the position of a regent. He believed that legislation on this subject had now reached a point when further concessions would be fraught with great danger.

Lord NAAS (Chief Secretary for Ireland) said no one attached more importance to the settlement of 1829 than he did, and he thought that any attempt to break through it would have the effect of reviving a question which had for a long time been in abeyance. He had never been of opinion that the admission of Roman Catholics to power had weakened the Protestant religion. With regard to the present bill he thought that so long as the office of Lord-Lieutenant existed, it should be filled by a Protestant; but he believed no injury would be done if the restriction with reference to the Lord-Chancellor were abolished. The judicial functions performed by the Lord-Chancellor were similar to those performed by the other equity Judges in Ireland, who might be Roman Catholics. He, therefore, could not see any danger to the Protestant religion in the Lord-Chancellor being a Roman Catholic. He was the constitutional adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, but no more so than any other member of the Privy Council who might be a Roman Catholic. With regard to the prohibition against Roman Catholic municipal officers wearing their robes of office at divine service in Roman Catholic places of worship, he reminded the House that the Commander-in-Chief and his whole staff of Roman Catholics might go to church in their uniforms and decorations, and that the Queen's livery was now seen in every Catholic church in Ireland. He had, therefore, no objection to that part of the bill which abolished this distinction.

Mr. GLADSTONE congratulated Lord NAAS on the altered sentiments which appeared to animate him in reference to religious toleration, but took exception to the limits of his liberality. He saw no reason why a Roman Catholic should not attain the office of Lord-Lieutenant, while the law allowed a Roman Catholic to hold that of Secretary for the Home Department, who was, in fact, the master of the Lord-Lieutenant. He appealed sincerely and earnestly to the Government not to contend in favor of a paradox which was utterly indefensible.

Mr. WHALLEY spoke in opposition to the bill, and censured the concessions both of the Government and the leader of the Opposition. He denied that his mission in the House of Commons was to make Protestantism ridiculous, and was proceeding to comment upon Fenianism, alleging that it had been encouraged by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, when

The Speaker interrupted, and said it was entirely out of order to say that Fenianism was promoted by the Roman Catholics.

Mr. WHALLEY apologized, and withdrew the observations. He proceeded at some length to touch upon a variety of discursive topics, and loud cries of "sing," ironical cheering, and repeated interruptions, more than one honorable member calling him to order.

The Speaker said he was reluctant to impose any restraint upon the honorable member, but he was bound to admit that the remarks of the honorable member were totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

Mr. WHALLEY continued, amid much laughter and incessant interruption. He gave personal reminiscences of his intercourse with the people of the south and west of Ireland, but was met with cries of "Sing," "Question" and "Divide," and at last resumed his seat.

Mr. PIM, of Dublin, was desirous to see every remnant of Protestant ascendancy got rid of in Ireland, and the whole people placed upon a footing of perfect equality. He had, therefore, listened to the speech of the Secretary for Ireland with great satisfaction, but he regretted that the noble Lord did not go a little further and assent to throw open the office of Lord-Lieutenant as well as that of Lord-Chancellor.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. CHATTERTON) expressed his regret that his noble colleague, Lord NAAS, had conceded as much as he had. Personally, he had no objection to the provision of the bill which repealed the prohibition with regard to the use by municipal officers of robes in Roman Catholic Churches, but he protested against making any further concession, and he thought it would be most impolitic to repeal the law which prevented a Roman Catholic from being appointed Lord Chancellor.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:

For the second reading	195
Against	93
Majority	102

AUSTRIA.

A Fatal Duel in Vienna.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1867.

It has frequently been observed that an unsuccessful campaign is generally followed by an unusual amount of dueling. The comments—frequently severe—made upon the conduct of individuals often give rise to recriminations and disputes which, according to the ideas prevalent on the Continent, can only be arranged finally by an appeal to arms.

The unfortunate termination of the late war has been fruitful in such results. An encounter between Gens. BENEDEK and Count CLAM-GALLAS was prevented by the mediation of an exalted personage, but duels between officers of a lesser grade have been and are still frequent.

The most deplorable event of this kind which has yet occurred was the unhappy affair of last Saturday, which resulted so fatally to Prince BERNHARD, of Solms.

As the Prince made it his last request to his seconds before the duel that, whatever the result might be, his dispute with Count WEDEL should be considered finally arranged by their encounter, it must suffice to say that the immediate cause of the duel was a letter from Prince SOLMS to Count WEDEL, which left the latter no alternative but a challenge.

The meeting took place at daybreak in the Prater; the adversaries were placed at 35 paces apart, with liberty to advance each 10 paces, the intermediate space being marked by the sabres of the seconds. On the word being given, both opponents stepped forward to the barrier, and Prince SOLMS stood at "attention," presenting his full front to his opponent. He had before declared his intention to his friend, Dr. BARON MUNDY, who was present as physician, to receive his adversary's fire and then to fire his own weapon in the air. After a few moments' hesitation, Count WEDEL drew the trigger of his pistol. The weapons that had been selected for the occasion were unfortunately more precise than is usual with duelling-pistols, and the ball struck his adversary almost in the centre of the chest, a little to the right. The Prince fell almost senseless to the ground, but had still sufficient strength when Count WEDEL, overwhelmed at the result of his aim, threw himself beside him to grant the pardon he implored. That the wound was absolutely mortal was evident from the first; he was carried to his home, and the care of the attending physicians was confined to alleviating his intense sufferings with opiates. Prince SOLMS lingered for nearly twenty-four hours, and died the next morning at 6 o'clock.

The funeral solemnly took place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and was attended by the King, the Crown Prince and the Princess of Hanover, the Archduke WILLIAM, the uncle and brothers of the Prince, and a large concourse of Generals, officers and members of the aristocracy. Prince SOLMS was born in the year 1839; he exchanged before the war from the cavalry into an artillery regiment, and commanded a battery during the campaign in Bohemia with great distinction. His career, now so suddenly cut short, promised to be a most brilliant one. He was beloved by all who knew him; his untimely fate has made a most painful impression, and is deplored and regretted by all classes of the population.

There is a strong feeling against his adversary, who is severely blamed by most people for the sure aim he took; but Count WEDEL was probably not aware of the precision of the weapon he carried, and he certainly could not know that it was not the intention of Prince SOLMS to fire at him.

With an armed opponent before him, a man must be allowed to consider his own safety his first object. It is not three weeks since an affair took place between Count P—— and Baron G——, in which, the Baron having discharged his weapon, the Count stepped up to the barrier and, presenting his pistol, called upon his adversary to retract a certain letter which he had written. In this case a written agreement had been made that the parties were not to speak to each other on the ground, and the seconds of course interfered, upon which the Count fired in the air; but as long as duelling is not abolished it will always be well to remember the French adage, "*On n'y va pas pour s'y faire du bien.*"

ITALY.

The Terrible Explosion at Posilippo.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Feb. 23.

One of the saddest disasters we have known since 1858, when the Fort of St. Vincenzo was blown up, happened at Posilippo yesterday. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we heard the sound as it were of a distant explosion, and much anxiety and agitation existed. The National Guard and the Guard of Public Security were immediately on the alert, not knowing what might be the cause of it, and uncertain where their services might be needed. Very shortly, however, the news arrived that the magazine of powder had blown up at Posilippo, and great numbers of the authorities, civil and military, were soon hurrying to the spot. From Mergellina the beautiful district of Posilippo is studded with charming villas, several of them belonging to our own countrymen. There are the villas Angri, Missinelli and Rocca Matilda, all the property of Englishmen; beyond this is a powder magazine in one of the vast caves hollowed out in the Tufa Rock, for the purpose of procuring materials for building. Above the magazine, at intervals, are the villas Ricciardi and Minutolo, and further on and close upon the sea is the lovely villa of M. LA HAUTE, formerly the property of the Count of Aquila, from whom it was purchased after the exodus of the Bourbons. Near it is a brick kiln, as well as many small houses undergoing repair, or in process of building, and near them the accident occurred, or the crime was perpetrated, for no one remains who can tell the tale. It was impossible to get beyond the road, for a strong cordon of soldiers and police was drawn across, fears being entertained of another explosion. I will report, therefore, in the first place what was visible above. Three or four poor fellows were lying about wounded, more or less severely, who had, as far as I could make out, been working in the gardens of Count SASSONAY or M. LA HAUTE. There was one man who had just been dug out, after having been buried for 20 minutes from the head to the knees under a mass of sand and earth. These were taken in charge by the young Princes of Oldenburg, who occupy a villa not far distant, and of whose kindness it is impossible to speak too highly. They hurried to the spot immediately with their medical attendant, carrying with them linen and whatever else might be needed, and assisted in relieving and dressing the wounds of the sufferers. Looking down on what was an hour before a smiling paradise, the whole place seemed to be reduced to a mass of ruins—houses shattered or unroofed, gardens utterly destroyed, windows blown in, forming a scene of desolation all the greater for the contrast with its former loveliness, and the beauty which still marked the neighboring coast. There is a little village on the site, tenanted by agricultural laborers or bricklayers, and these have all lost either life or property. A nearer view, later in the day, showed us the beautiful grounds of M. LA HAUTE torn up and covered with papers and books; the ladies had just retired from the breakfast-room when the disaster occurred, and here the windows had been blown in, and mirrors and other property destroyed. A few moments more and Mme. LA HAUTE and Mme. SASSONAY would inevitably have been among the victims.

The powder magazine was in a deep hollow underneath the villa, and high above it across the gap is a vineyard. Seven bodies had been carried up there—three of children, four of men, two of whom were soldiers, one of the marines, the other of the Twenty-second Regiment; and a woman's head lay covered over in a basket. A man, half frantic, was running about in search of his wife and three children, while a poor woman with an infant at her breast sat weeping for her husband, and rocking herself in all the imbecility of unavailing grief. It was a dreadful scene to witness, and the amount of the disaster is not yet known, for they are still engaged in disinterring the dead. So far my report is from observation. By favor of the Questura I now give you something more certain. The Inspector of Posilippo had for some time suspected that powder had been stolen from the magazine in that district, and that it had been effected by an officer of the Marines called D'ACUNTO, custode of the magazine, and formerly in the Bourbon naval service. With a small salary, he kept a carriage, and this increased suspicion. On Thursday evening, the inspector, Signor VESPA obtained proofs of his guilt, and took him before the Questor yesterday morning when he confessed his guilt. He then returned with him to Posilippo, accompanied by a body of police, and proceeded to visit a house which D'ACUNTO had rented in which to deposit his plunder. As they were entering to verify the quantity of powder stolen, D'ACUNTO persuaded the inspector to withdraw the guard, so large a force being unnecessary, he urged, now that he had confessed. The only persons, therefore, who entered the secret depository were two guards, a vice-brigadier, the inspector, VESPA, and D'ACUNTO. In an instant after the explosion took place, blowing the victims to pieces, and some into the sea, and undermining the house of the officer of the guard and other houses in the neighborhood, but fortunately leaving untouched the great magazine close at hand, where it is supposed that from 500 to 700 kilogrammes of powder are kept. From investigations already made, it is supposed that about forty persons were in the immediate neighborhood, twenty are severely wounded, ten others are not yet found. The total loss, however, cannot yet be known. In the crowd were the principal authorities of Naples, our Consul, Mr. BONHAM, (as many of our English residents have villas at Posilippo,) and Prince CARIGNANO. Thus another crime, accompanied by a fearful tragedy, has to be added to the large number committed by public employes. Anything like confidence has almost ceased to exist.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese Festivals—Opening of their New Year—How the Chinese Reckon Time—Chinese Immigration—Irish Antagonism—A Great Row—Brilliant Meteors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1867.

A few nights ago the good people of San Francisco were wakened from their pleasant dreams by the firing of bombs and fire-crackers on the part of their Chinese brethren. It proved to be the commencement of their celebration of the new year. As these celebrations usually continue three days, they obtained permission from headquarters to make all the noise and racket they pleased from daylight till mid night, during that time. Besides their noisy demonstrations they do a great deal of visiting, something after the style of our New-Year's calls. They have also taken a great deal of pains in decorating their temple in the highest style of Chinese art. At this temple, which will not contain over one hundred people at one time, they observe certain religious rites, among the most prominent of which, as well as most agreeable, is placing a fine roast pig before their great Josh, in order that it may receive his blessing. When they think that it has been sufficiently blest, they take it away and have a feast over it. According to the established usage of their own country, the common classes are confined to the first four days, but the gentry or upper classes are allowed to keep up a round of festivities for thirty days. In this country the more wealthy Chinese have somewhat modified this custom, and have confined the lower classes to the first three days, while they themselves enjoy a round of pleasure for two or three weeks. The first day of each of the four Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, is set apart as a festal day. Annual days are also set apart in March for visiting and sweeping the graves of their ancestors. They have also days set apart to the sun, moon, wind, rain, earth and water. On these days no business is allowed, and all Chinamen are expected to celebrate them in a becoming manner.

Instead of dividing time as we do, they divide it into years, moons and days, reckoning from the first year of the present reigning Sovereign. The moons are numbered from the 1st to the 12th, which completes the year. They reckon their days from the 1st to the 30th of the moon. The days are twelve hours long, reckoning from midnight. The days are divided into eights, each eight being equal to fifteen minutes of our time. At the end of every sixty moons they are obliged to add an additional moon. This they say is required by their astronomical observations to complete the cycle of time.

Every kind of business is given up during the festal season, and the time is devoted to feasting, social calling, &c. All the faithful worshipers repair in small squads to their temple, where they make their invocations and sacrifices. The Chinese look upon the exploding of fire-crackers as having a religious signification, the main idea being to keep on good terms with their principal idol, and to frighten away the evil one. For this object they keep a merciless fusilade, utterly regardless of expense, some houses expending as high as $300 or $400. They probably think that this is a very cheap investment, if it will only prove successful in keeping Satan at a safe distance. I learn that over $5,000 has already been expended this year in endeavoring to create in the mind of the evil one a wholesome fear of his Chinese brethren. I passed over Jackson and Sacramento streets one morning, after they had made night hideous with their noises. The sidewalks were covered with the red fragments of the crackers, and looked as though they were covered with the frost-bitten leaves of Autumn. In some instances they would let off whole barrels of fire-crackers at once, much to the delight of our young America, who are always on hand on such occasions. During this holiday season one-half the Chinese merchants might fail, sickness and death might prevail among them, yet not one word of allusion would be made to any one of these misfortunes. Nothing of the kind is tolerated among them. Everything must give way to sentiments of hope and good will. Every one seems to do his best, and the dress of some of the more wealthy far exceeds in cost and richness the dress of the most fastidious of our aristocracy. A sable cap, silk trowsers and embroidered silk over-dress is worn by the wealthy, and it gives them a handsome and stylish appearance. In their greetings and salutations they are very ceremonious and the interchange of good wishes is attended with all kinds of imaginary blessings. In nearly all their stores, places of business and private residences small pieces of red paper are posted up, inscribed with Chinese characters. There are generally five of these pieces close together. These are charms, and are called the five blessings. On each is inscribed a separate blessing—thus, health, wealth, friends, long life and posterity. At the close of each New-Year's festival many stores are closed, or are reopened by new parties. It is a part of their commercial law that all those of their people who cannot pay their debts and commence the new year with a clear record must settle up their business and retire, and all credit is withheld until a settlement be made.

The present number of Chinese in the city is between five and six thousand. In the Summer, when the mines can be worked, perhaps one-third leave the city for the mountains, and we would rejoice if they would all go and never return. They have banking houses of their own, in which their wages can be deposited for safe keeping, or to be sent home to their relatives. The young men who come here generally bring letters commending them to the care of the elders who have charge of them during their stay in the country. This voluntary obedience (as some call it) has given rise to the story that the coolie system exists in full force among them. Perhaps it does to some extent, but not in a very severe form. In explanation of this submission on the part of the new comers, we are referred to the placards which are hung up in the temple, containing the maxims of CONFUCIUS and other writers exhorting them to lives of fidelity, virtue and honesty, and to entertain the greatest veneration for their ancestors. They also admonish the young men not to forget that they are strangers in a strange land, and to do nothing which will prejudice them in the eyes of the people among whom they reside. I have thus briefly given a short sketch of the Chinese as we find them in this city. Thousands are coming here from China every year. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have apartments fitted up expressly in their steamers for the accommodation of this class of emigrants, and hereafter the immigration will be immense. They will soon find their way across the Rocky Mountains, and will scatter themselves like swarms of locusts over the entire Eastern States. Won't it make the eyes of the New-England Puritans open wide when at some future day, not far distant, they see temples rearing themselves in their towns and villages dedicated to heathen gods? The Missionary will not then be obliged to languish out a life of toil under the heat of a tropical sun, and the good old missionary hymn,

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains,"

will become an old song out of tune.

This last week our city was the scene of a disgraceful riot, which promised very serious results, at least so poor Johnny Chinamen thought, who had their heads punched and their queues pulled by the belligerent Irishman. The contractor engaged in grading the road leading down to the new wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company hired a number of Chinamen to do the work. This raised Paddy's spleen. He has got the idea into his head that Johnny has no rights which an Irishman is bound to respect, to the boiling-over point, and he vowed summary vengeance, not on the contractor alone who wouldn't hire him, but on poor Johnny for allowing himself to be hired. They succeeded in collecting five hundred choice spirits, fresh from the bogs of Ould Ireland, and with hands full of brickbats and stones made the assault.

The Chinamen, smelling the battle from afar, fled in indiscriminate rout, leaving the poor contractor to fight the battle alone, and he was pretty severely handled. For an hour or so the Erins go bragh had it all their own way. Many a poor Johnny was brought from a high to a very low estate. Many houses were burned and a great deal of other property destroyed. The police finally succeeded in getting the upper hand of them. Many arrests have been made and the culprits will be severely punished. The Mayor is determined that all classes shall be allowed to work without being molested.

Rev. Dr. EELLS, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached his inaugural sermon last Sabbath morning, to the great satisfaction of his new congregation. The first Sabbath after his arrival he received a welcome from the scholars of the Sabbath-school. The exercises were commenced by a voluntary from the choir, after which the children sang "We have come rejoicing." The Superintendent and one of the pupils delivered addresses of welcome, and a song of welcome was sung by the school. Dr. EELLS responded in a very interesting and happy manner. The Eastern friends of the Doctor will be happy to learn that he has entered upon his new field of labor under such favorable auspices.

Although we were not favored with a sight of the meteoric shower which was promised us, yet we have had unexpected meteoric displays in different parts of the State, which have in some measure made up for what we had lost. A brilliant meteor was seen at Nevada, on Monday evening, by some gentlemen. When first seen the meteor was some fifteen or twenty degrees above the horizon. It was nearly due south, moving westward very rapidly, and descending toward the horizon at an angle of about thirty degrees. It appeared to be about the size of a good-sized cannon-ball, was visible for three or four seconds, and left a bright train in its course, which however quickly disappeared. At San Juan, about 5:30 on the morning of Sept. 11, a large meteor like a globe of fire was seen falling in the southwest, and in a few minutes a heavy ground shock was felt, accompanied by a heavy report, as if a terrific explosion had occurred. The same phenomenon was seen and the shock felt at Gilroy and Watsonville, about fifteen miles from San Juan. The locality or the distance to the spot where the aerolite collided with terra firma cannot be determined, as it seemed to be no nearer San Juan than the other places. ROD.

Vermont Politics.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, March 4.

Gov. DILLINGHAM has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in an extra session on the 27th inst. The object is to afford relief to the south western portion of the State, where the people have been cut off from railroad outlet south and west, by the action of the Troy and Boston and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Companies. These Companies both operate these roads in this State, which are under the control of the Vermont Legislature. The remedy proposed is chartering a company to build a road to connect with the Harlem Railroad.

Rhode Island Democatic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 14.

The Democratic State Convention in this city to-day nominated LYMON PIERCE, of Providence, for Governor; GIDEON H. DURFEE, of Tiverton, Lieutenant-Governor; WM. J. MILLER, of Bristol, Secretary of State; GEORGE N. BLISS, of East Providence, Attorney-General; JAMES ATKINSON, General Treasurer.

In the Eastern Congressional District the question of making a nomination was referred to a committee.

In the Western Congressional District HENRY BUTLER, of Norwich, was nominated.

Shipment of Grain to Southern Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 12.

Very large shipments of grain and corn have lately been made from Norfolk to Savannah, Charleston, and other Southern ports, and the Norfolk merchants are still loading vessels for the South—the difference in prices between the North and the South affording a wide margin for profit. It is evident, however, that the Southern market will soon be glutted, and that a great reduction in rates will follow.

Nomination for Mayor of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 14.

The Union Convention to-day nominated CHARLES F. WHITSTACH for Mayor.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 13.

Gould and Curry, $465; Savage, $1,900; Potosi, $250; Ophir, $235; Hale and Norcross, $3,000; Crown Point, $900; Yellow Jacket, $825; Belcher, $125; Alpha, $200; Imperial, (per share,) $210; California Steam Navigation, 65 ℔ cent.; California State Telegraph Company, 31 ℔ cent. Dividend declared on Hale and Norcross, $100 ℔ foot. Dividend declared on Crown Point, $80 ℔ foot.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

New-York City Railroads—Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad—New Capitol Bill—Metropolitan Transit Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1867.

The contest between the Harlem Railroad and the property owners on Fourth-avenue has been going on for several days. The final hearing before the Senate Committee on municipal affairs took place this morning. Mr. DEPEW made the closing argument in behalf of the Harlem road. An amusing scene took place during his remarks. Mr. DEPEW urged that the convenience of the public who used the Harlem and New-Haven roads was entitled to be considered equally with that of the owners of property on the line of the avenue; that 3,000,000 passengers had been transported on these two roads during the last year, and that this was three times the population of New-York City. At this point the suggestion was made by an outsider that according to the Depew census it was more than four times the population of the City. The accomplished Ex-Secretary hesitated, was confused for a few moments, and then went into a defence of the last census, which he claimed was not only authentic and official, but a perfectly trustworthy one, and that the population of New-York was just about what was stated in his census and no more.

CITY RAILROADS.

The Underground and other City Railroad bills were expected to come up in the Senate to-day, but were not reached and go over till this evening.

WHITEHALL AND PLATTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, was occupied with the consideration of General Orders. The first bill considered was the one to facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad. This bill provides that when ten miles of said road shall have been completed, at any time within two years, the State shall pay to the company building the sum of $5,600 for each mile, and the same sum for every mile completed beside, up to the number of fifty.

Mr. WEED, Democrat, of Clinton, made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill. He stated that last year a similar bill, only more extensive in its demands upon the Treasury of the State, passed both Houses by nearly a three-fourths majority. It called for the same payment per mile for the entire length of the proposed road—ninety miles. It was vetoed by the Governor. Now but a little over half this amount was asked. A railroad now connects Plattsburgh and Montreal. Another connects Albany with Whitehall. These places are nearly in a direct line north and south. Between Whitehall and Plattsburgh are ninety miles where no road exists. Build this and Montreal, the great city of the Canadas, and New-York, the great city of the United States, are put in direct connection by a trunk line. Mr. WEED proceeded to show what advantages this connection would give, viewed commercially, and made numerous statements concerning the vast amount of wealth which would be developed by opening up the great region of Northern New-York, heretofore only used for hunting and fishing grounds, to Eastern capitalists. New-England, by an expenditure of many millions now absorbs nearly all the trade from Montreal and the other northern regions, which goes to the seaboard at Boston and Portland. New-York should receive this by the only natural channel. It would receive it if the proposed road could be built. He also argued to show that the matter of taxation was not a valid objection to granting the aid asked. It was only casting bread upon the waters that would return after many days.

Mr. BRUCE, Republican, of Madison County, spoke briefly in favor of the bill, deeming its passage right, morally and commercially, and good political economy.

Mr. HAVENS, Republican, of Essex, alluded to the present advantages enjoyed by New-England capitalists over those of our own State, and contended that the interests of New-York demanded the passage of the bill. He had felt the influence of New-England and Boston upon this floor, and he believed that to-day, if that influence could defeat the passage of the bill, it would cheerfully give a sum sufficient to build the entire road to do it. If the State would aid in the enterprise it would add enough in value to lands in its possession along the line of the road to fully remunerate it, while if it does not so extend its aid, the great mines of the almost unknown section must remain undeveloped.

Mr. GLEASON, (Rep.) of St. Lawrence, opposed the bill on general principles. He declared against all State aid to railroads, and argued upon the premises of the present heavy taxation. He thought the disposition to-day was to drift far out upon the ocean of debt. This policy cost CHARLES I. his kingdom. The failure of nearly all politics was directly traceable to this mistake in regard to finance.

Progress was finally reported on the bill.

THE NEW CAPITOL BILL

came up next, and an amendment was offered by Speaker PITTS that the building known as Congress Hall should not be removed until after the Constitutional Convention should have been held. Mr. WOOD (Rep.,) of Onondaga, wished to amend the amendment, so that the said building should not be removed until ample accommodations had been provided in Albany for members of the Convention or of future Legislatures. Mr. MILLSPAUGH (Dem.) charged that such amendments were made on purpose to defeat the bill. Mr. PARKER (Rep.) denied the charge, and said he did not wish to oppose the bill, but some provision of the kind was absolutely necessary. Hotel accommodations in this city were scanty. If such could not be made he would oppose the bill.

Speaker PITTS also replied to the charge, denying it. He thought no good faith was involved in this bill, though it had been continually said by friends of the bill that faith would be broken unless the bill was speedily passed. He thought it should pass upon its merits.

Mr. WOOD (Republican) supported his amendment in an earnest onslaught upon Albany hotel institutions. He said it had come to that pass that any member who took rooms and board at one of the hotels was subject to suspicion. He thought Albany—which was so deeply interested in securing an appropriation for a new Capitol—was or should be interested in this matter also.

He was replied to by Mr. HENRY SMITH, Republican, of Albany, who desired that the bill under consideration should be discussed, and not the price of board and the inadequacy of hotel accommodations, which were not germane to the subject. He was not opposed to the amendments—he would leave them to the House—but he did not wish the bill embarrassed. He was not opposed to the proposition which had been made to add two more Commissioners. That was nothing for him to treat upon, though he thought a large body of Commissioners would prove unwieldly. But he wanted to see a new Capitol somewhere. If this was not the place, build it in some other place.

After considerable further discussion the bill was progressed.

The bill "to authorize the

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY

to construct and operate certain railroads in the City of New-York," was next considered. Mr. GENET moved to strike out the first section. Mr. TRAVIS briefly stated the objects of the bill, and the motion was lost. A motion to amend the third section, which provides what fare shall be charged, was made by Mr. BLAKESLIE, of Oneida. The amendment would make the section read that said Company shall not be required to accept a less rate of fare for any distance than is now, *or may be hereafter* charged on other railroads in the City of New-York. This motion was not carried, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House, the Capitol Bill was again discussed.

Mr. PARKER amended his amendment so that the Congress Hall building should stand until after the holding of a Convention, provided the same should be held within one year. Mr. YOUNGLOVE offered an amendment that the Governor should appoint two additional Capitol Commissioners.

Mr. WOOD, of Onondaga, spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He stated that without counting any one of the special appropriations asked, the State could not get along save by levying a tax of six mills on the dollar, which would make a total of nine millions. To this another million must be added for various appropriations. He did not oppose the bill because of any local prejudices, but on high grounds of public good.

Mr. PARKER'S amendment was carried; Mr. YOUNGLOVE'S lost; and the bill finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

Sundry petitions were presented for the extension of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York.

Incorporating the Long Island Bible Society. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Against amending the charter of the National Safe Deposit Company. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Against creating the office of Inspector of Flour. Agreed to.

Against the bill to regulate the location of hospitals. Agreed to.

Against incorporating the Protectives of Rochester. Laid on the table.

Amending the charter of the Union League Club of New-York.

Incorporating the Westchester Hydraulic Company.

The Seneca Falls School Bill.

Incorporating the Corning Literary Institute.

The Brockport Training School Bill.

To change the name of the Students' Academy of New-York.

Incorporating the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of White Plains.

On motion of Mr. T. MURPHY the New-York Surface and Underground Railway Bills were made the special order for this evening.

For the relief of the Niagara, Buffalo-street Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LA BAU—Relative to recording deeds in the Richmond County Clerk's office. Relative to buildings and the storage of combustibles.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fire-proof Petroleum Company.

Amending the act for the relief of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

To incorporate the Stuyvesant Savings Bank.

By Mr. LENT—Relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

To exempt lots Nos. 202 and 204 Broome-street, New-York, from taxation.

Amending the Charter of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

BILLS PASSED.

For the improvement of Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

Authorizing a portion of the town of Montgomery, Orange County, to take $60,000 worth of stock in the Montgomery and Erie Railway.

For the better regulation of the public cemeteries.

Incorporating the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company.

Appropriating $150,000 for Hudson River improvements.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Increasing the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Board of Health. No amendments have been made to this bill since it was last reported from the Judiciary Committee. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill.

BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD.

The special order, the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill, was then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GIBSON moved to amend by making the company a corporation instead of making the franchises a grant.

The motion was carried, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. SESSIONS, the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment lost.

Mr. LENT moved to fix the car license at fifty dollars per annum. Lost.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY moved to amend, by requiring the Company to keep Broadway clear of snow and ice.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend, by providing that the Company shall forfeit $1,000 per day, for each day's failure to operate their cars because of snow, or for failure to remove the snow from outside their tracks, the Company to have the right to dump the snow in the river. Carried.

The bill was reported complete.

The Metropolitan Railroad Bill was next taken up.

Mr. LOW moved to amend by striking out the Broadway route below Fourteenth-street. Carried.

Mr. H. C. MURHHY moved to add to the list of corporators those names in the Vandenburgh and Whitbeck Underground Railroad Bills which are not already in the Metropolitan Bill. Carried by a vote of 12 to 11.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved to amend by requiring the stock to be equally distributed among the corporators. Carried.

Mr. T. MURPHY moved to require the completion of one route to One Hundreth-street within five years, and each of the streets within ten years. Carried.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to provide that the Company shall be responsible for all damages done private property in the construction of the road. Carried.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 6.

On the call of yeas and nays, the Broadway Surface Bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, Folger, Godard, Humphrey, T. Murphy, Nicks, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, Sutherland, Williams, Wallcott—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Crowly, Gibson, Kline, La Bau, Lent, Low, H. C. Murphy, White, Wood—11.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill giving $250,000 State aid to the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED.

To authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct and operate certain railroad tracks in the City of New-York.

Making an appropriation of $250,000 toward the erection of a new Capitol. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To change the county seat and county buildings of Schuyler County, from Havana to Hawkins.

To amend the act relative to an asylum for insane convicts.

To authorize the construction of a cross-town railroad.

To incorporate the Buffalo Park Company.

To authorize the Commissioners of the Central Park to construct a stone stairway at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street.

To refund to the Cornell University the amount paid by EZRA CORNELL to the Genesee College.

To remove the obstructions from the piers and wharves in the port of New-York.

To incorporate the Odd Fellow's Hall Association of Buffalo.

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

Mr. TRAVIS moved that the Cross-town Railroad Bill now have its third reading.

It was agreed to, and the bill was passed by a vote of 94 to 5.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 14.

The Cecil and Hartford County Boom Bill passed the Maryland Legislature this afternoon. Having previously passed the Senate, it is now a law.

In a caucus held to-night to nominate Commissioners of the Baltimore Police, under the new bill, one ballot was had without an election. Mr. JARRETT, a strong Conservative, had the largest vote.

Boiler Explosion in Canada.

BROCKVILLE, C. W., Thursday, March 14.

A boiler in the Novelty Works exploded this afternoon, killing two men instantly. One body was blown into three pieces, and the trunk was found one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Several others were severely injured, and one of them has since died.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, March 14.

Navigation is opened to this point. The steamer *Nuppa*, of the Bogardus line, which left New-York last evening, arrived here at 1:30 o'clock to-day, and is the first boat through this season. Heavy ice-barriers were encountered near Bristol and from that point to this city the river is full of ice.

Burglary Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 14.

The house of Mr. SNELL, in the town of Jefferson, ten miles from this city, was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and $6,000 to $10,000 was stolen. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators.

Excise Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 14.

During the past week 418 persons in this State gave notice to State Constables that they had stopped selling liquor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, Brigadier-General C. S. A., and Ex-Governor of Louisiana. By SARAH A. DORSEY. New-Y M. DOOLADY.

Enthusiastically and, indeed, devotedly, as Mrs. DORSEY admires her hero, she is certainly very unkind to his memory when she dedicates this biography "to the people of Louisiana, whom he loved so dearly, served so truly, *and for whose sake he died an exile.*" The only inference possible from this is that Gov. ALLEN "left his country for his country's good," but it is a little strange that his eulogist should have made the fact so prominent. Gov. ALLEN was born near Farmville, Va., April 29, 1820. His father was a physician of some distinction, and was an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but evidently did not know just how to manage his son HENRY, as is proved by an incident which Mrs. DORSEY relates, as she says, to exhibit the "fugose" temperament of the boy. When HENRY was 13 years old his father moved to Missouri, and while *en route* to the new abode reproved the boy for some misdemeanor, making him "gloomy, furious and miserable—so miserable he desired to die." Just then the family caravan reached a rickety bridge over a broad and deep stream, compelling the exercise of the greatest care and caution in crossing to keep the structure from tumbling into the water with all who were upon it. Observing this, HENRY sprung from the wagon when it reached the middle of the rocking bridge, and "deliberately set himself to leaping up and down upon it frantically, hoping to make it give way from its already trembling supports. He was instantly seized by his alarmed friends, and his impotent childish rage being appeased, exhausted itself in floods of penitent tears." Of course, the boy whose temper was so ungovernable developed into a man eager to imagine insults, whether they were intended or not, and quick to resent them according to the most precise requirements of the "code of honor," the full force of which he acknowledged and the propriety of which he defended. Young ALLEN ran away from college (he was pursuing his studies at Marion College, Missouri) when seventeen years of age and went to Grand Gulf, where he was more fortunate than he deserved to be in finding a place as tutor in a private family. After two years' service there he opened a school on his own account in Grand Gulf, and at the same time pursued his legal studies. Just after he was licensed to practice, in 1842, President HOUSTON issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to fight for the freedom of Texas, and ALLEN was one of those who responded. His military exploits during his six months service seem to have been confined to a rough and tumble fight in a bowling-alley, and returning to Grand Gulf, ALLEN resumed the practice of the law only to fall in love with SALOME ANN CRANE, the daughter of a planter living near Rodney, Miss. The parents of the girl knew the young man well enough to regard an alliance as altogether undesirable, and refused their consent to his suit, whereupon the young folks took matters into their own hands, eloped and were married at Grand Gulf, July 4, 1844. "Four days after his marriage," writes Mrs. DORSEY, "taking up the quarrel of his friend, Rev. Dr. HUNT, a Presbyterian minister who had been severely criticised by the Vicksburgh *Sentinel*, ALLEN challenged and fought a duel with Dr. M——, a physician of Grand Gulf. They fought with large pistols loaded with buckshot at the distance of three paces (ten feet.) Both fell badly wounded. *In abdominis partibus inferioribus fuit Allen; ictu transcidente et lacerante prorsus membra vitalia.*" Mrs. DORSEY may certainly be pardoned her pedantry in this instance. In 1846 ALLEN was elected to the Legislature of Mississippi, and took a prominent position as a debater. Four years later he sustained a grievous affliction in the death of his wife, but when Mrs. DORSEY essays the pathetic in describing the sufferings ALLEN endured she overshoots the mark, especially when she writes that "we shrink like sensitive mimosa at a careless grasp of these tensely-drawn heart-strings of the deep tetra chord of human passion in the hands of sphynx-like Fate." While at Cooper's Mills, Mississippi, whither he had gone to recuperate, ALLEN became acquainted with Col. N——, a planter living near Baton Rouge, who took such a fancy to him that he virtually presented to him his large plantations at West Allandale, La., and in 1852 Capt. ALLEN removed there and made it his permanent residence. In 1854 he took it into his head to return to Marion College, to complete his course of studies, but abandoned this freak to go to Cambridge, Mass., where he matriculated as student-at-law. He went to Europe in 1859, intending to take part in the Italian war, but got there after the fighting was pretty much over, and returning to this country when the rebellion broke out, he threw himself into the struggle most enthusiastically. After participating in several engagements, he was seriously wounded at Baton Rouge, and after the close of the struggle migrated to Mexico, where he died. The brief sketch of Gov. ALLEN's earlier years, which we have given, shows that he was a genuine fire-eater, and a fit representative of Southern "chivalry." Mrs. DORSEY frankly acknowledges that he had a great deal of what JEAN PAUL calls "general love" for all women—particularly "pretty ones;" and she tells us elsewhere that "he was born several centuries too late." Adding: "In all respects he would have suited better with the age of TANCRED and RONALDO, of BAYARD and GASTON DE FOIX, than he ever did with this." "He was," she says, "essentially a troubadour, singing his bright melodies under sunny skies, in gardens of blossoming roses of Provence, with little sympathy for the bards who learned depths of strange harmonies from the sough of the wind around the Hills of Morven, from the sad murmur of the bending pine forests, the lament of the fir trees in the snow blasts of Norway, or the dying echoes of sea waves in the fluted basaltic caves of Fingal." Such absurd rhapsodies as these constantly crop out in the course of the memoir, and put both biography and biographer in a very ludicrous light; but this was to be expected, when so impressible a writer, and one so enthusiastic for the rebel cause as Mrs. DORSEY, wields the pen. Crude and trashy as parts of the book are, unexpected but real value attaches to it, from the introduction of original and quite long letters written by Gens. JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON relative to the siege of Vicksburgh. Mrs. DORSEY uses them very unskillfully, but they are on record, nevertheless, and may be made available by some future historian, if he shall know where to find them.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH; OR, GLIMPSES OF THE INNER LIFE OF OUR LANGUAGE. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

Prof. DE VERE here gives us in a popular form the results of years of thorough study. Philology has been to him, as well as to very many before him, a subject for earnest and laborious investigation; but research, however thorough, has as yet failed to exhaust it, and works expounding the relations existing between words and things or between different words are still and always will be read with curiosity and interest. In the course of a brief introduction Prof. DE VERE remarks that in spite of the rich reward held out to the diligent student, but little has as yet been done for the proper study of English. Ancient and modern languages receive much attention in our schools, but everybody is expected to know English by instinct, and where efforts have been made in the right direction, Prof. DE VERE adds, "they have been thwarted by the old scholastic method which fills our grammars with Latin terms, and contents itself with long-winged definitions." A glance at the curriculum of our schools, and especially at that of our colleges, will satisfy every doubter of the entire justice of this statement, and the very fact that the complaint is well founded ought to give greater popularity to such works as this. In his earlier chapters Prof. DE VERE discusses "English Elements" and "Latin in English." In the chapter last named the different attempts of the Latin tongue to incorporate itself into the English are sketched, and the extent of success achieved is traced. Two great advantages have been gained, Prof. DE VERE thinks, through its addition to the English element. In the first place English is the only one of the European idioms which combines the two elements of the classic and Gothic, of ancient and modern civilization, in such a manner that the Gothic forms the basis and the Latin the superstructure and "this thorough leavening of the vernacular with a classic element could not fail to have the happiest effect," thus producing the second great advantage English owes to its Latin element. In the chapters upon "English sounds" the opinion is expressed that English is daily becoming less euphonious and this change is attributed mainly to the tendency to shorten all words by dropping even the few inflections that still remain, to the unsparing introduction of the hissing sounds, and especially the letter *s*, and to the other unmusical innovations. The tendency of our English to reduce words to their narrowest limits, which has led to its monosyllabic character, is in like manner daily growing stronger. As regards the spelling of words regret is expressed that as yet our English has no standard orthography. As it is, the matter is left almost entirely in the hands of the popular writers of England, and "great credit is due to their good sense and the innate conservatism of the nation which have so far protected the language against hurtful neglect or violent innovation." In the chapter upon names of places Prof. DE VERE devotes his attention almost entirely to tracing out the derivation of the names of towns in England, thus failing to discuss this subject from the standpoint most interesting to Americans. He offers an apology, but a lame one, for this partiality, by asserting that "in America, certainly, the poverty of imagination and the awkwardness in applying English names to new localities are perfectly astonishing, and have led to countless inconveniences and frequent ambiguities." True as this is, there are enough names of places in America, certainly, whose origin furnishes a subject for interesting discussion; and it is hardly just to dismiss them all with the assertion that "the census of 1860 shows an overwhelming number of Athens and Spartas, thirteen Romes and as many Rochesters." "A facetious Englishman," Prof. DE VERE adds, "expressed his doubts lately in an American paper whether the name of Washington appeared on the lips of Americans as frequently now as formerly, when there were more than 133 towns called after the great founder of the Republic.......There were at the same time more than fifty places or townships called Centre, over seventy that bore the name of Liberty, and nearly one hundred and twenty named Union; but this number also may possibly hereafter be diminished." In writing of names of men Prof. DE VERE remarks, "We all know why our friend Smith writes himself Smythe or Smeeth, or even Smijthe, and when driven to the wall has been known to change it into Furnace." But the subject in all its ramification is almost inexhaustible, for nearly every word in the vocabulary has its pedigree, and it is therefore useless to undertake to follow Prof. DE VERE through his discussion of "how nouns are made," how they are used and abused, of adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, particles, how we count, &c., &c. It is easy to make the charge of superficiality against a book confined within the limits assigned to this work, but Prof. DE VERE throughout shows a perfect familiarity with his subject which has enabled him to give us one of the most interesting of the few popular American treatises upon this very fascinating subject. Doubtless he will feel abundantly rewarded if he succeeds in awakening renewed interest in those philological studies to which our own MARSH has already made such important contributions.

NEW AMERICA. By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON. With Illustrations from the Original Photographs. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Copious extracts from this work, published in the TIMES from advance sheets furnished by the enterprising publishers, have already given our readers a clear idea of the purpose with which Mr. DIXON visited this country as well as of the spirit in which he recorded his observations. He came to study our social life rather than political developments, and he devoted himself to investigating its exceptional phases very much as he would have done if he had come here upon a solemn mission to decide whether he should become a Mormon, a Shaker, or a member of the Oneida Community. Americans certainly must acknowledge, whether with pride or shame each one may decide for himself, that it has been left for an Englishman to tell them much about the practical workings of "free love," which they really never knew before, and of which, with all their traditional curiosity, they might have remained in ignorance had it not been for the revelations of this volume. The book, as a matter of course, bears throughout abundant evidence that it is the production of a practiced writer. Mr. DIXON visited this country with the determination to write of the things he came to see, rather than with a vague purpose of seeing what he could write about, and, as a consequence, he throws aside all that wearisome and repeatedly reiterated twaddle about the ocean voyage and the emotions which he experienced upon landing at New-York, or it may have been at Boston. He makes his bow to his readers away out on the Missouri River, and proceeds to give a series of spirited sketches of his journey to Salt Lake, interspersing them with a few stories told him by his fellow-travelers, some of whom seem to have perpetrated innocent attempts, which were partially successful, to make another Arrowsmith of the tourist. At Salt Lake Mr. DIXON had frequent interviews with the Mormon elders and several with BRIGHAM YOUNG himself, and in these the peculiar tenets of the Mormon faith, more particularly with reference to the marriage question, were discussed fully and freely. Very little that is new was developed, certainly not enough to repay Mr. DIXON for the trouble and expense of his trip, unless, indeed, he regarded the gratification of his personal curiosity as sufficient recompense. Leaving Salt Lake he goes to Lebanon, where he inspects the Shakers, but his investigations there are summed up in less than half the space devoted to the Mormons, and wearying of a people who live with strict regard to the proprieties and decencies of civilized life, Mr. DIXON gravitates to the Oneida Community. The mode of life of these "pantagamists" is described in detail and with fidelity. In fact, almost the only revelations Mr. DIXON heard which he is at all reticent about are BRIGHAM YOUNG's ideas of incest, and the history of the loves of GEORGE CRAGIN, a member of the Oneida Community, which Mr. DIXON assures us is the strangest story he has ever heard or read, but which he reserves for the present. These are the leading topics of *New America*, and it is hardly necessary to say that although the book is interesting and well written, it is hardly likely to be accepted as an exposition of "New America." The *Athenæum*, of which Mr. DIXON is the editor, was so hostile to everything Northern during the war, that some supposed he would perpetuate his animosity in this volume by abusing everything American. While he writes courteously and kindly enough upon general topics, the thought will suggest itself to every reader of Mr. DIXON's book that real friendliness to America would have led him to express more emphatically his own condemnation of the exceptional phases of our life which he describes at such length. Still he may have felt warranted in supposing that his readers would take all this for granted. The volume is handsomely printed, but it is really to be regretted that the publishers have attempted to reproduce the illustrations. In the English edition photographs were given; here we have common wood-cuts which mar the appearance of the book sadly. Then again it hardly seems necessary that an engraving of a street in Salt Lake City should be assigned the position of frontispiece, when the Capitol at Washington is among the illustrations. But this is probably the fault of Mr. DIXON himself.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

Extraordinary Trial for Murder in Paris.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1867.

A trial for murder, which came on before the Assize Court of Paris on Monday, presented some of the most shocking features of any that I remember for years. It was not the crime itself, but it was the manner in which the perpetrator of it gloried in what he avowed to be a crime, and the sorrow—the only sort of remorse he said he felt—that, instead of one murder, he had not time to commit four, which inspired the audience with horror. Criminals there are who confess and boast of their atrocities under the influence of insane excitement; but the audacity, not for an instant checked by the indignant murmurs of Judges, jury and audience, with which this youth of 19 related, with unfaltering voice, how he had planned three murders in order to perpetrate a fourth—that of his own father—was such as has not been often witnessed in an Assize Court. He spoke as if he was proud of what he had done, though he was unhappy at having only to boast of one victim, and especially at not having struck down what he termed "the leading character" in the drama, meaning his father, which he had long projected and prepared.

He is a young man of middle stature, slight, regular and even delicate features, and of fair complexion. In the course of his answers to the Judge his countenance exhibited a harshness and determination which otherwise would have passed unperceived. During his examination he answered every question without the slightest pause, and seemed to feel himself a hero; was not for an instant intimidated, and when his answers sent a thrill of horror among the spectators he affected to turn his back to the Judge, and looked around as if he either defied them all or expected applause for what he had done. His name is CHARLES FELIX LEMAIRE, the only child of a locksmith, living in the Rue de Chartres, in the Nineteenth Arrondissement of Paris. His father, a man of 68, had lost his wife about two years ago, and was about to marry a woman named BAINVILLE, living in the same house, and who had a daughter of 17, by a former marriage. The son, whose evil instincts had been manifested from an early age, was opposed to the marriage, and resolved to prevent it by murdering the woman on the very day before that on which it was to be solemnized. He had been, up to the last moment, apparently on friendly terms with the widow BAINVILLE. On the evening of the 20th of December he called to see her in her apartment, where she was employed in her usual occupation, in company with her daughter and three young girls, her assistants. He told her he had a message from his father, and on getting her down stairs into another room, the door of which he shut, he threw a cord round her neck, which he had previously tied to a hook fastened in the wall for that purpose. She resisted, and got her hand between her neck and the cord, when LEMAIRE took a knife, which he had previously bought, and ground so as to make it a two-edged weapon, and stabbed her in the face, the neck, the breast, back and other parts of the body. The daughter, who heard her mother's shrieks, rushed down stairs, and she and the porter of the house found the door fastened on the inside. They then forced it open, when they saw the unfortunate woman leaning against the wall, covered all over with wounds, and literally bathed in blood. She threw herself into her daughter's arms, and then fell dead. Behind her stood the murderer, with his shirt sleeves tucked up, a long knife, dripping with blood, with the point broken, in his hands. He stooped over his victim, and seeing that she was dead, said that he was happy at having avenged himself, and that the only regret he had was not having time to do the same by three others, as he had made up his mind to murder four persons; that he was neither mad nor drunk, and that he well knew the scaffold awaited him. When the Commissary of Police appeared he told him that eighteen months before he had resolved to kill his father.

A few extracts from his examination by the Judge will best give an idea of the character of this extraordinary criminal:

Judge—You lost your mother about two years ago? Yes, about two years.

Your bad conduct was one of the causes of her illness and her death? So it was, in great part.

That deplorable calamity should have made an impression on you. It was inevitable; sometimes I reproached myself; but, on the whole, I was very glad she died.

Yes; and you did not conceal it when you said that it was a mouth the less to feed? Yes, that was what I thought.

You were her only son? Yes.

She always treated you with affection and tenderness, and it was your misconduct that brought on her last illness? I have already told you it was.

Your father was an honest man? You have only to ask M. Plisson about that.

Your father told you after her death that he should work for you as he had for your mother. Had not that any effect upon you? Not the least in the world.

You were put out to school when you were a child? I was; but I did not learn much.

Up to what time did you remain at school? Till I was 13.

You were put apprentice to a jeweller, but you staid with him only a few months? The thing did not suit me.

You would not do anything? No; I was always lazy.

Your father took you back and tried to do something with you, but you refused to work? I did not want to work.

You only wished to amuse yourself? As much as possible.

You gave yourself up to debauchery, and suffered the consequences of it. You could not be made to understand that labor is the most honorable of all things? I admit that if everybody were like me the world would not get on. One must make an effort to work, and what I like is to remain in repose.

Did you make any effort to get habituated to work? Not the least; I am too indolent for work; I am only active for what is bad.

Your father mistrusted you, for he said that whenever he was called from his meals he emptied his glass before quitting the table, fearing you might throw poison into it. It was an unnecessary precaution; it was not from the want of will on my part; but poison was not in my line.

You spoke to your father several times about the possibility of your poisoning him; did you not lift your hand against him one day? I did.

Your father had strength enough to defend himself, and you said that when one fears a man one does not assault him face to face, and it was then you spoke about poison. It was not that day I said so.

This means, you observed, was not energetic enough for you? Yes.

You said you spoke of poison to your father to keep him in fear? Yes.

This is the very extreme of villainy. I know very well that nobody approves it, and that every one condemns me. If any one were to tell me that I was right in thinking and acting as I have acted and thought, I should tell him that he was as bad as myself.

You shock the feelings that are in my heart. You may say so as often as you please, I can only answer that you are right."

After some further questions as to his habits previous to the commission of the crime, and which he answered in the same manner, the Judge said:

"Did you not swear that your father's marriage should not take place? I did. I said to myself: 'They want to marry, do they? Well, then, I take upon myself to give them the nuptial blessing.'

That is to say, to murder them? Yes, the whole lot; the widow Bainville to begin with; then her daughter; then the young apprentice, because she was in my way, and might disclose the first two crimes; and I meant to have crowned all by killing my father.

Did you not act so out of cupidity? For no other motive.

But what had the apprentice to do with that? Against her I had nothing to say; but she was in my way, and she might have disclosed what I had done before I could finish my task.

So that you meant to get rid of every one in your way with the knife? Yes, if I could.

And your father? Oh! as for my father, I kept him for the last. What I intended was to murder him in his sleep.

You had planned your crime some time before? About eighteen months before.

You took pleasure, then, in the idea of murder? Yes; and the proof is that I committed it.

Your father's marriage had been fixed for the 22d of December? Yes.

And it was on the 20th you committed the crime for which you are now before us? That day your father was to have dined at the house of a friend? Yes, and that was the reason I fixed that day, not to be interrupted by his being in the house.

What were your plans? I meant to begin by strangling the widow Bainville, and throw her body into the cellar after having cut her throat to make sure she was dead; I meant to do the same to her daughter; then to the apprentice girl; and at night, when my father was in bed and asleep, to kill him.

In what way did you propose to commit all these crimes? First to try strangulation; then to cut their throats with the razor that is now on the table before you; and then fling the bodies into the cellar, the trapdoor of which I had left open. For that purpose I bought the cord you see there, and the large nail which I fixed in the wall after bending the end of it to prevent the cord from slipping off. The knife I put on the table within my reach, taking care to hide the blade under some rags, and only leaving the haft visible.

What did you intend to do after you had done all that? To take the keys of the widow BAINVILLE, and then those of my father, steal all the money I could lay hands on, and quit the house. I knew very well that I should soon be taken, but at least I should have a few days to divert myself in the meantime.

Did not the horror of your crime make you pause? Oh, of course! (Ironically.)

How did you appear to your father the day on the evening of which you committed the murder? I appeared to him as a good son, almost affectionate, but it was to prevent him suspecting anything. It was merely a snare I laid for him.

The examination continued for some time longer, and the prisoner gave every explanation asked of him. When the Judge spoke of three murders, the prisoner respectfully corrected him, and said, "Four, Sir, not three." The last question put by the Judge was whether he now felt sorrow or remorse for what he had done. He answered without hesitation, and in the same calm voice,

"Not the slightest. My only regret is that I did not succeed so completely as I desired in what I projected. If it were to begin again I should do the same; and this time I should do better."

The prisoner had imputed acts of profligacy to his father, but these were satisfactorily disproved by the testimony of unexceptionable witnesses. A medical man who had attended him was examined as to the state of his mind. He said that he seemed to him to be gentle in manner, and heard what was said to him without replying; that something might be the matter with his brain; but this was merely a supposition on his part, in support of which he could allege no fact. The day before the murder the prisoner gave away to an acquaintance some books he had—*Le Pilote Ulysse, Robinson Crusoe*, one or two he had got as "a reward of merit" from the Mayor, the *Mémorial de St. Hélène*, and a translation of *Fabriola*.

The father was not called upon to give evidence, but his written disposition was read. At the close of it he stated his belief that his son's mind had been affected by the constant reading of criminal trials in the Courts, and that he had been long occupied with the trial of Dr. LAPOMMERAIS. The witness declared that the father was greatly attached to his son, and it was only after he had threatened to poison him that he resolved to marry. This the prisoner corroborated. "My father," he said, "only thought of marrying when he knew that I wished to murder him; he wished to do so only by way of precaution." When the examination of the witnesses was over, the prisoner asked to be allowed to address the Court, which was granted. He had evidently long before prepared his speech, and he recited it rapidly, as if he had got it by heart. He indignantly repudiated the idea of his being insane, and concluded with these words:

"When my advocate came to see me I said: 'Ah! Sir, you have a very bad cause in hand.' But he accepted my defence, as it was his duty to do. I perfectly understand that there is no possible extenuation of my acts. If in a moment of excitement or of passion I had done them, I could conceive mitigating circumstances. But what I did I did with premeditation. Indulgence from you is impossible, and I do not ask for it. If you accord me extenuating circumstances, I shall owe them to your disdain, and not to your compassion. I want no extenuating circumstances; I will not have my life saved at any such price. He who inflicts death deserves death. Let us make a calculation. I had conceived great grievances against society; society has to reproach me; and therefore I say that the account is balanced between us. I declare that, if you grant extenuating circumstances, though this is not probable, I am resolved to die of starvation rather than be sent to the Bagne. I want you to leave me the satisfaction of feeling that I have been judged responsible for my acts. The journals that announced my crime must also announce my punishment; and if I obtain what I desire justice will have been vanquished. I shall mount the scaffold without a single shudder, and without a word of repentance. In conclusion, I ask of you if it would be humanity to inflict upon me a slow death; to force me to die of hunger when you can finish me by a single stroke? Are we to go back to those barbarous periods when criminals were tortured, and when the executioner was recommended not to strike at the vital parts too soon? Grant, therefore, my prayer, and pronounce against me the condemnation which I have well merited. By so doing you pay homage to justice, and you render a service to society, and to one of its members, who is forever lost to it."

The prisoner's counsel made an effort to save the life of his strange client. After the Judge's charge, the jury retired to their room for half an hour, and returned, as every one expected, with a verdict of *Guilty*, without extenuating circumstances. The prisoner was asked whether he had anything more to say. He replied, "Nothing whatever."

The Court then pronounced sentence of death, informing the prisoner, at the same time, that he had three clear days to appeal against the sentence. He replied that he would not sign any appeal; that he had only what he asked for, and he thanked the Court and Jury. He was then taken away, apparently as much pleased as a man would be who was acquitted. It is difficult to describe the effect produced on the audience by this extraordinary trial, for nothing like it has been known for years.

Confession of A. H. Lee, the Absconding Treasury Clerk.

The confession made before officers of the Treasury Department and the United States District-Attorney by A. H. LEE, *alias* C. Miller, who was arrested in St. Louis on the charge of absconding from the Department with from thirty to forty thousand dollars worth of bonds, is to the following effect:

He was born at Stonington, Conn.; is 66 years old; enlisted in the Twenty-first New-York Volunteers in April or May, 1861; was discharged in January, 1863, on account of sickness; for a time subsequently was a clerk in the Ordnance Office; went to Buffalo, N. Y.; secured a clerkship in the loan branch of the Treasury Department in August, 1864, and at once entered on his duties, one of which was to receive packages of bonds from the express companies to be converted into other bonds, and with these bonds sometimes small sums of currency to pay the interest. He lost some money in bets on the New-York election last Fall, and took of the currency enough to pay his bets—about $90—and this was his first offence. Being unable to replace this, he took from other letters amounts of currency to replace that first taken, and retained the packages of bonds in his desk. He continued these abstractions until the 26th of January last, at which time inquiry was made for some missing packages. At that time the money abstracted amounted to about $300, and he became alarmed, not being able to obtain money to replace that which had been taken. In the afternoon he left his desk, taking the packages wrapped in a newspaper, and went to his room and paid his rent. He then went to find a friend to borrow the money to make good the amount he had used, but could not find him; then went to see Mr. ANDREWS, to make a full statement, but failed in seeing him. He went to Baltimore that night and commenced drinking. Next day (Sunday) he examined the packages at his room in the Fountain Hotel, and was surprised to find that the bonds amounted to over $20,000. He pretended to be going to New-York, but went to Pittsburgh, and had previously put $8,000 in the legs of his drawers, to save the trouble of going to his trunk. He sold $4,600 in bonds to a Pittsburgh broker; bought a ticket for Chicago, but intended to leave the train at Crestline and take the train for Cincinnati, to bother any parties who might be following him; went to Cincinnati, where he bought a pistol, intending to shoot himself if he was arrested; went to Cairo and thence to New-Orleans, with the intention of going to Mexico; but after spending a few days there took the boat and went to St. Louis, where he stopped at the Planters' Hotel, under the name of C. Miller, New-York, which name he took on leaving Washington. Major COZZENS arrested him, and he told him that the money was in the trunk, and he was subsequently brought to Washington.

A list of the bonds taken is appended to the confession. The amount is about $37,000; all of which, with the exception of about $1,000, has been recovered.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Interesting Report of the Sanitary Committee—The Legislature and People Warned of Approaching Danger—A Quarantine Station on Land Wanted—Superintendent Dalton's Weekly Report—An Attorney Wanted for Health Department in Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

Dr. STONE, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented the following report on the dangers of epidemic cholera in 1867, and the necessity of guarding against its introduction by selecting a suitable quarantine station on land:

The Sanitary Committee deem it to be their duty to inform the Board of Health that there is just reason to believe that epidemic cholera will appear here during the months of May or June next. Whether the disease which existed last year has left germs enough behind to generate a fresh pestilence this Spring, is a question that no one can answer. The rain, snow and frost of a severe Winter may, it is hoped, have destroyed them. But on the supposition that such may be the fact, we shall still be exposed to constant importations of cholera from Europe. Cholera is not extinct in Europe, and accounts have just reached us of its prevalence in the Island of Guernsey, and it is almost absolutely certain that it will be brought to this country by some of the immigrants who will arrive in New-York. This notable fact, at least, deserves to be presented to the attention of the Board, that no cholera appeared last year in the Metropolitan Health District until after the arrival of vessels in the port with the disease on board. Last year we decided to act upon the theory that cholera was communicable through the evacuations of the patients, and if they, by any means, were conveyed to the land, whether through soiled clothing or the dirty bodies of the immigrants, we should have a pestilence, but if we could wash the passengers and cleanse and disinfect their clothing a pestilence would be avoided. The experience derived last year in the use of disinfectants has wonderfully confirmed our belief in the truth of this theory.

It is well known that no efficient quarantine establishment existed then in New-York, nor does it now exist. The patients were transferred to the floating-hospital, or detained in hulks, or on board of the vessels in which they arrived. No thorough arrangements were made, or could be made for bathing or for disinfecting their baggage. It became imperatively necessary, if we wished to exclude the disease from the district and country, to select some place on shore with the proper conveniences for purification, where, after a short detention, the immigrants might be forwarded to their destination without carrying disease with them.

The Commissioners of Quarantine, Emigration and Health were of one mind on this subject, and acted in concert. The General Government were applied to for the use of Sandy Hook, and then of Bedlow's Island, but the request was refused. Barren Island was examined, but found unsuitable for the purpose on account of its being used as a receptacle for dead animals. Coney Island was suitable in many respects, but could not be thought of, because it was leased by the town of Gravesend, with the condition that it should not be used for quarantine purposes. We then hired some buildings at Seguine's Point, near the Quarantine burial ground, which was owned by the State, and after preparing them for the purpose, were obliged by the decision of the Court to relinquish our possession of them. Defeated in our efforts to save the country from pestilence, we turned our attention to fighting the disease wherever it appeared, and with what success, has now become a matter of history.

It is our honest opinion now, as it was then, that much, if not all, the cholera might have been prevented if we had not been interfered with. The dried excreta of the patients, when attached to clothing—even that which has been packed away in trunks—is believed to have the power of communicating the cholera, whenever it meets with moisture and a suitable temperature, and it is upon this supposition that we explain the outbreaks of the epidemic in places in the interior, remote from the ports where the immigrants have landed.

Proper disinfection of this clothing would have destroyed the poison and saved thousands of lives.

As ships continued to come with cholera, the hulks were not numerous enough to accommodate the passengers, and they were necessarily detained on the vessels in which they arrived. The well were thus exposed to the infection, and many died. On one occasion, when the weather was tempestuous, the dead could not be transferred to the land for burial, and the community were outraged at the spectacle of the well, sick and dead all crowded in a narrow space within sight of the shore, without the power of escaping from the death which constantly threatened them. The ship-keepers were powerless to enforce order, and the excited passengers were mutinous and threatened to set fire to the ships and escape to the shore. The attempt was actually made on several occasions to burn the ships, and we were in constant fear that the passengers would force their way on rafts to the shore and disseminate the cholera, or in their rashness destroy themselves with the vessels that imprisoned them. The public cried out in indignant tones that something should be done for their rescue, and the Board of Health was beset by anxious friends who begged that they might be set on shore. In one instance, the President of the Board was offered the whole fortune of a father if he would liberate his only children, a son and daughter, who although in perfect health, were thus detained on board of an infected ship, and in constant danger of taking the disease. It is right to recall these horrors, so disgraceful to our civilization, for they will occur again the coming season unless we can obtain a place on shore for the accommodation of passengers. The Board of Health is powerless, and so are the Commissioners of Quarantine and Emigration. The whole matter has been referred to the Legislature, and it alone must be held responsible for the evils that may follow from indifference or inefficient action. We cannot tell whether the expected cholera will be mild and manageable as it was last year, or whether it will assume the dimensions of a wide-spread and destructive pestilence. This we do know, that if it should come in a violent form, the trade and commerce of New-York will be all but ruined; strangers will avoid the infected City, and the citizens will flee from it, and lives will be sacrificed by the thousands, where last year they were lost by hundreds. If it should come, the Board of Health will be looked to for help. People will cry out, "Why did you not save us?" or "if you did not possess the power why did you not say so in time, in order that we might make preparation?" We have no wish to incur public odium, especially if we have not deserved it, and therefore feel it to be our duty now to raise an alarm before the evil has arrived, and call upon the Legislature to awaken to their responsibility and establish a place on shore where immigrants can be quarantined in order to save the country from the expected pestilence.

The Legislature has not yet acted. We would urge them to grasp and deal with the subject in a broad and generous spirit and provide for the public good. These seem to be an indifference manifested to the warnings of those who, from their knowledge of the disease, ought especially to be listened to. Thus, a resolution has been offered in the Assembly, that no part of Kings County shall be used for Quarantine purposes. Such selfish legislation will surely result in not providing any place on shore. The immigrants will be confined in hulks, as heretofore, and the country will be over-run with pestilence.

A Committee ought to be appointed by the Legislature with power to select the best place for a Quarantine, without any restrictions or trammels whatever. Then the abundance of good drinking water, the conveniences of sea-bathing, accessibility by steamboats and remoteness from thickly inhabited villages, &c., would alone influence their choice. We would again repeat that the Board of Health have no responsibility in the matter, and we wish the public to know it.

Our duty is now done, and we would, in conclusion, invite and urge the citizens to stimulate the Legislature to wise action, and not to delay to adopt measures which are best calculated to save the district and country from pestilence.

JOHN C. STONE, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
JAMES CRANE, M. D.,
Sanitary Committee.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, it was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to both branches of the State Legislature.

A NEW INSPECTOR.

Dr. J. M. ALLEN, Sanitary Inspector in Brooklyn, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Dr. WM. HENRY THAYER was appointed in place of Inspector ALLEN, resigned.

AN ATTORNEY WANTED FOR BROOKLYN.

A communication was received from Dr. CONKLING, of Brooklyn, urging the appointment of an attorney to represent the Health Department, one who should be familiar with the city ordinances as well as the Health Law. Referred to counsel for the Board.

INSPECTORS ASK FOR INCREASE OF SALARY.

A communication from the Sanitary Inspectors, asking for an increase of salary, was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

CAPT. LORD ON THE STREETS.

Capt. LORD sent in a report describing the condition of certain streets, which was directed to be sent to the street-cleaning contractor.

DUMPING PIERS.

Capt. LORD sent in a report on the condition of the piers used for dumping purposes by scavengers, and the following preamble and resolution on the subject, offered by the President, were adopted:

Whereas, It appears by the reports of Inspectors of this Board that the piers used by scavengers for the dumping of night soil are in a dilapidated and dangerous condition; and, *Whereas*, The public health demands that there should be no interruption or delay in the thorough cleansing of the City; therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be respectfully and earnestly requested to cause the said piers to be thoroughly repaired at the earliest possible moment.

Superintendent DALTON presented his weekly report, showing the condition of tenement-houses, which was ordered on file.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Adoption of the Tax Levy—Presentation of Colors—Claim on the General Government for Expenses of Equipping Troops.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

Resolutions to pave various streets with the Nicholson pavement were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. LOEW offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the 22d of January, 1866, a resolution was approved by his Honor the Mayor, requesting the members of Congress from this City to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance due and unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862 by this City, through the Union Defence Committee, in furnishing United States troops with arms and ammunition, &c.; and

Whereas, The representatives from this City in the Thirty-ninth Congress have failed to effect a settlement of the claim of this City upon the General Government, amounting to about $800,000, as requested by the resolution above referred to, and as it is desirable that steps should be immediately taken to cause the above amount so expended to be refunded to the City, be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed to proceed to the capital and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling this claim of the City of New-York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be at some future time refunded to the City of New-York; the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be borne and paid by such Special Committee.

The resolutions were adopted, and the following Committee appointed to carry them into effect: Messrs. Loew, McGinnis, Hardy, Coulter and Coman.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he will present to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., in front of the City Hall, the stand of colors provided by the City.

The Tax Levy, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was, on motion of Mr. LOEW, concurred in.

The office of Janitor of the City Library, with a salary of $1,000, was created.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 4 P. M.

The Excise Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved to hold the next regular meeting of the Board on Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Superintendent KENNEDY reported twenty-nine violations of the Excise Law, praying that in twenty-four cases the offenders be fined in $50 each and their licenses revoked, and that in five cases of violation of the conditions on which licenses had been granted, the licenses be revoked. Mr. ACTON admonished Mr. KENNEDY to keep on praying, and he would be heard ultimately.

The following is the list of offenders, some of whom have two complaints filed against them:

Chas. Jansen, No. 4 Roosevelt-street; Joseph Berryman, No. 259 William-street; John Green, No. 31 Cherry-street; Chas. Kinken, No. 117 Fifth-street; G. H. Van Thun, No. 694 Water-street; C. O. Branch, No. 1 Park-row; Conrad Vath, No. 21 Frankfort-street; Alfred Diers, No. 104 Bowery; John Held, No. 716 Eighth-avenue; John Wahrenberger, No. 120 Greenwich-street; James N. Nolan, No. 207 Broadway; George E. Jones, Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; Fred. Bush, No. 275 Avenue A; Adam Herdrick, No. 148 Eighth-avenue; Christopher Cosgrove, No. 91 Ninth-avenue; Wm. H. Freeman, No. 815 Broadway; George Sneiden, No. 371 Broome-street; John Jones, No. 212 Avenue C; Francis Bradley, No. 590 Grand-street; Simon Ulrich, No. 161 Attorney-street; Mary Hauck, No. 89 Sheriff-street.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Russell, No. 74 Fulton-street; Patrick Sullivan, corner Sedgwick and Columbia streets; Peter J. Doyle, Flushing-avenue; Henry Eggert, corner Franklin and Huron streets.

A Shooting Affray in Amity-street.

About 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night the quiet precincts of Amity-street were disturbed by the sound of a pistol-shot and the noise of a scuffle on the pavement, near the house No. 72 in that street. Officers SHERRY and CULHANE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ran to the spot, and discovered two men engaged in a scuffle, one of whom was bleeding from a wound in the hip, while a lady was standing near screaming for help, and imploring the men not to kill each other. Both persons were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, accompanied by the lady, when the following facts appeared:

It seems that a few weeks ago ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, a well-known newspaper correspondent, took apartments at No. 79 Amity-street, and soon formed an intimacy with Mrs. MCFARLAND, wife of Mr. DANIEL MCFARLAND, a lawyer, residing in the same house. Mrs. MCFARLAND is a member of the company now performing at the Winter Garden Theatre. She is said to be handsome and coquettish, and in the little part of Nerissa, in the "Merchant of Venice," she made an impression on the heart of Mr. RICHARDSON, who soon got into the habit of accompanying her to and from the theatre, and also of spending more of his time than the husband approved of in the lady's apartments. Mrs. MCFARLAND is only 28 years of age, while Mr. MCFARLAND is over 45. She did not see the matter of RICHARDSON's attentions in the same light as her husband, and to all his remonstrances merely answered that there was nothing wrong in the matter. The husband's jealousy was, however, aroused, and purchasing a new four-barreled revolver he on Wednesday night patrolled up and down the dark side of Amity-street until his wife and RICHARDSON appeared, they having walked home from the Winter Garden together as usual. As they got in front of their residence MCFARLAND approached and fired at RICHARDSON three times, one of the bullets taking effect in RICHARDSON's hip. The latter gentleman turned round and clinched with MCFARLAND, who was behind him, when Officers SHERRY and CULHANE rushed up and took both persons into custody, conveying them to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. On the facts being made known to Capt. CAFFREY, MCFARLAND was locked up for the night, while RICHARDSON's wound was dressed, and he was then taken to the house of his friend, Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, No. 8 Washington-place.

Yesterday morning MCFARLAND was taken before Justice LEDWITH, but no complainant appearing he was discharged. RICHARDSON's wound is said to be severe and painful, but not dangerous.

Southern Relief—Church Contributions on Sunday Next.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Commission, held this morning at No. 61 Broadway, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The Southern Famine Relief Commission, JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, is advised by Major-Gen. HOWARD not to relax its effort in obtaining contributions from the people of the Northern States on account of the proposed appropriation by Congress—the destitution being so wide-spread and appalling as to demand all that can be done for its relief; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commission earnestly request the clergymen of all denominations throughout the Northern States to join in the simultaneous appeal for contributions on Sunday next, the 17th inst.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Chairman.
JOHN BOWNE, Secretary *pro tem.*

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE TONTINE HOTEL OUTRAGE.

ARTHUR PRICE, who is accused of complicity in the indecent assault upon ADA LAMB, at the Tontine Hotel a few nights since, was admitted to bail for trial in the sum of $1,000. MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, of No. 1 Centre Market-place, became his bondsman. PRICE is 20 years of age, a porter at the hotel, and says he knew nothing of the affair until after it had occurred. The complainant is rapidly recovering.

FALSE PRETENCES.

CHARLES TORRENS, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., 22 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having obtained money on false pretences from JOSEPH BYRNES, of No. 39 Cherry-street. It appeared from the statement made by the complainant, that the prisoner called upon him and said that he was a seaman, just arrived from San Francisco on the ship *Kate Prince*, after a passage of 145 days; that he had a balance due him of $85. TORRENS desired BYRNES to board and clothe him until he could obtain his pay. BYRNES complied and furnished the prisoner with clothing to the value of $36 50, but subsequently ascertained that the accused had made false representations in every particular. He was picked up by the Captain of an American ship in the streets of Buenos Ayres, in a destitute condition, and given free passage to this port. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

SHOPLIFTER.

CHARLES MASON, carpenter, 30 years of age, and a rough-looking fellow, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCCORMACK, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having stolen twelve pieces of dress goods, valued at $150, from the premises of ARTHUR M. COCKS, No. 101 Church-street. The prisoner entered the store without excuse or errand, and deliberately walked off with the property. Mr. JAMES N. TAYLOR witnessed the theft and caused MASON's arrest, the officer finding the stolen goods in his possession. The accused was held for trial.

THROWING GARBAGE IN THE STREETS.

Twenty-three persons, mostly women and children, were arrested yesterday by the Police of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, for throwing garbage in the streets. Each offender was fined $5, and those unable to pay were locked up in default.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBED IN A POLICY-SHOP.

It is said that DOMINICK MORAN, a colored pantry-boy, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is in the habit of playing "policy," and that for the purpose of buying a "slip" he went on Wednesday into an office in Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue. While standing at the counter awaiting his turn, a woman named ERNESTINE DOUGHNUT, also colored, picked his pocket, so he says, of $32. He immediately caused her arrest. Justice LEDWITH held the prisoner for trial.

THEFT OF A CHEST OF TEA.

A dirty, forlorn-looking creature, answering to the name of PETER COYLE, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a chest of Young Hyson tea, valued at $24, from in front of the store No. 264 Ninth-avenue. The proprietor, Mr. NATHANIEL W. HALSTED, witnessed the theft, and running out upon the sidewalk seized the thief, and detained him until a Police-officer came up and took him into custody. The prisoner claims to be respectable, and says that he was compelled to steal in order to be able to buy bread and pay for a shelter for the night. He was committed in default of bail for trial.

VAGRANCY.

A lad named JAMES THOMPSON *alias* Charles Wright, well known to the Police authorities as a most expert pickpocket, was arrested and brought before Justice LEDWITH, charged with vagrancy. The accused, who is only 15 years age, was sent upon the Island for six months.

AN EXCISE CASE.

A liquor dealer named RICHARD HESSE, doing business at No. 86 King-street, was arrested and held to bail, for alleged violation of the Excise Law, in having his bar exposed at 12:03 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ROBBING A FELLOW-BOARDER.

Mr. GEORGE PIERCE, of No. 34 East Twelfth-street, yesterday appeared as complainant against a fellow-boarder, named LOUIS E. DOUGE, whom he charges with stealing a gold watch, valued at $125, from him on Sunday last. It appears by the affidavit that on the day in question the complainant went to church, leaving his watch hanging in his room. Upon his return home he found the defendant in his (PIERCE's) apartment, with the door locked upon the inside. After some considerable delay Mr. PIERCE was admitted into the room, and immediately afterward DOUGE left. Mr. PIERCE was not long in discovering the absence of his timekeeper, and being convinced that the accused above-named was the guilty party, he caused his arrest. The prisoner was committed for examination.

WATERING MILK.

ALBERT SHULBERG, a milk dealer, at No. 304 Madison-street, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Sergeant BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for watering his milk at a pump in Lexington-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street. The prisoner was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The annual meeting of the Board of Corporators of this institution was held on Monday last. The usual business was transacted, and D. WILLIS JAMES was elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JAMES SHELDON. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the entire receipts for the year were $62,186 73; disbursements, $64,300 58; leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $2,113 85. The receipts include the balance on hand from the previous year of $16,734 37. Of the amount disbursed, $31,939 44 was for real estate. The following synopsis of the Superintendent's report will show what has been done with the money expended by the Trustees: Seventeen hundred and eighty-nine persons were received as inmates, 1,163 were sent to situations or returned to friends, 329 obtained employment of themselves, 10 were expelled, 2 died, 214 remain in the House; 388,864 meals were given, at a cost for food at an average of a fraction less than 3⅝c. The average attendance in the schools for twelve months was 365, for the last six months 398, and the present attendance is 425; 1,360 different children have been taught during the year. The punctuality of the children is remarkable, often not more than two per cent. of the entire registry are absent, and almost never more than seven per cent. Some ten thousand garments and fifteen hundred pairs of shoes were given away. Nearly $4,000 in money, food and clothing were distributed among the out-door sick and poor.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner WILDEY concluded an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mr. STEPHEN V. W. JONES, lately residing at No. 49 Carmine-street, whose death was the result of injuries received on the 5th inst. by being knocked down and run over at the foot of Harrison-street, North River, by a horse and truck, as previously reported. Mr. JONES was the freight agent for the Benjamin line of barges, and on the day of the accident he was standing on the pier, attending to business. While thus engaged the steamboat *Seth Low* came into her dock, when the engineer opened the valves and blew off steam, the deafening noise of which frightened a team of horses in charge of ANTHONY MCDERMOTT, and they ran away, knocking down and passing over the deceased. He was insensible when picked up, and died soon after. On the conclusion of the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from injuries by being run over by truck No. 4,009, belonging to ANTHONY MCDERMOTT, at Pier No. 34 North River. They censure the said MCDERMOTT for leaving his horse unsecured, and the engineer of the steamer *Seth Low* for blowing off steam with unnecessary violence, and recommend to the proper authorities that a law prohibiting such manner of letting off steam be passed."

THE CHURCH-STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—Mr. WM. H. M. SAWYER, of No. 134 Church-street, whose premises were seriously damaged by fire and water on Wednesday night, estimates his loss at $50,000, upon which there is an insurance of $175,000, as follows: Standard, $5,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Hamilton, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; International, $10,000; Baltic, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Park, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Metropolitan, $10,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000; Montauk, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Home, of Hartford, $15,000; Bowery, $10,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Phenix, $5,000; Exchange, $5,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $10,000; Hope, $5,000; Firemen's Trust, $5,000; City, $10,000; Queen, $10,000.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered under the stairway of the tenement-house No. 56 Centre-street, occupied by several families. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water with trifling damage. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin....At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered on the third floor of No. 59 Broadway, occupied by the Adams Express Company. The fire was extinguished with trifling damage. Covered by insurance....At 9:45 o'clock a fire occurred in the carpenter-shop, in rear of No. 93 Mercer-street. Loss slight.

FOUND DEAD.—JACOB GEORGI, an upholsterer, was found dead, yesterday morning, in his store No. 2 Astor-place. The body was discovered lying on a sofa, where deceased had evidently fallen the night previous. The remains were removed to the residence of the family, No. 46 Perry-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest. Deputy Coroner LEO made the necessary *post-mortem* examination, yesterday, and ascertained that apoplexy was the cause of death. The deceased was a native of Sweden, 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

CASUALTIES.—EDWIN FRANKNER was run over on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway by a coach and severely injured. He was taken home to No. 261 Eleventh-avenue.....A coachman named SHEENAN, while driving a horse and light wagon through Fifth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, was severely injured by the wagon upsetting and throwing him out. He was removed to the residence of his employer, No. 11 East Twenty-first-street.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of GEORGIANA POLLARD, who committed suicide on Tuesday, at her mother's residence, No. 253 West Eighteenth-street. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had cut her throat during a fit of temporary insanity, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a daughter of the late CALVIN POLLARD, and a native of this City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1419—Chaffee vs. Freeso et al.
2587—Herr vs. Bier.
2751—Radliff et al. vs. Cassiday.
1635—Beringer vs. Bach.
939—Clark vs. Mabb et al.
3093—Sanbern et al., vs. Mayher et al.
3181—White vs. Swaney.
3189—Furcron vs. Wright.
3039—Harris vs. Mintz.
26[illegible]7—Zender vs. Fremont.
2161—Edgerton vs. Whelpley.

Nos.
1927—Smith vs. Central Am. Transit Co.
215[illegible]—Reed vs. Fitzgerald.
2587—Wasserman vs. Carle
3127—Recknagel et al., vs. Hotchkiss.
2995—Lewis et al., vs. Alexander et al.
3021—Britton vs. Noble.
2891—Sharp et al. vs. Davenport et al.
2173—Emberson vs. Rae.
2795—Odell vs. Doran et al.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, P. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett and another.
2200—Wedel vs. Schellworth and another.
3004—Smith, &c., Powder Company vs. Erie Lead Company.
2160—Read vs. Wall and another.
1966—Kerner vs. Walker.
3240—New-York Ice Company vs. Republican Insurance Company.
3241—Same vs. Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company.
1914—Snyder et al. vs. Herrick et al.

Nos.
2023—Graves vs. Lefferts.
3182—Hemmer vs. Stern.
3202—Hershfield vs. Solomon.
3152—Clinch vs. Raphael.
3074—Morange vs. Lord.
3232—Mecklin vs. Walker.
3156—Walbridge vs. Bissell.
2130—Linneman et al. vs. McWay.
3118—Case vs. Waggoner.
1806—Sprague vs. Rathborn.
3052—Bouton vs. Ely.
3050—Young vs. Isaacs.
3088—Delavalette vs Bergholz.
2252—Cleirnan vs. Furman.
3253—Baldwin vs. Furman.

Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
1636—Post vs. Seaman.
685—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
889—Sherwood vs. Lane et al.
1051—Griffith vs. Jacobi.
1144—Hermany vs. Leavitt.
1034—Westervelt et al. vs. The Hermetical Barrel Company.
1190—Schmidt vs. Lyons et al.

Nos.
1144—Wilde vs. Hexter.
597—Fowler vs. Provost et al.
1276—Brayen et al. vs. Fisher.
802—Tully vs. Tappan.
422—Ford et al. vs. Aiken.
1240—Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Bylant.
1314—Marks vs. Jacobs.
1150—Loy vs. Hastings.
1420—Kaser et al. vs. Blun.
691—Consinery vs. Dinick.
853—Barton vs. Haskins.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-st.

Demurrer.

No.
13—Dainese vs. Allen, et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
188—Ridgway vs. Azen, *alias* Arzen.
125—Work vs. Ellis, et al.
126—Same vs. Same.
138—Davis, Jr., vs. Masterson et al.

Nos.
140—North, Trustee, &c., vs. Chandler et al.
142—Smith vs. Crosby, et al.
136—Hartshorne, et al. vs. Taylor.
187—Dunton vs. Pecare.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
132—Doremus vs. Bidwell.
133—Hart vs. Same.
134—French vs. Same.
135—Clark vs. Same.
136—Munsell vs. Same.
25[illegible]—Duncan vs. Mott.
257—McCrary vs. McCrary.
258—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
260—Lieber vs. Steamship Circassian.
281—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
[illegible]83—Stoessel vs. Berger.
293—Austin vs. Kelly.
2[illegible]4—Getty, &c., vs. Binesse, &c.

The general call commences at No. 300—Sawyer et al. vs. Clarkson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2275—The New-York Silk Manufacturing Co. vs. Moulton et al.
2977—Same vs. Nelson.
3019—Kircher vs. Shellart.
1983—Gaffney vs. Chapman.
3037—Rathbun vs. Ingersoll.
3[illegible]79—Appel vs. Beaursis.
2979—Harris vs. Stilwell.
3023—Spring vs. Day et al.

Nos.
3083—Adler vs. French.
3085—Jones vs. McKay.
3087—Denger vs. Mundy.
3089—Stubennoll vs. Grimm et al.
3091—Kursteiner vs. Son.
3093—Schmidt vs. Ruckert et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.

Nos.
2984—Walsh vs. Benson et al.
3110—Johnson vs. Huber.
3126—Parish vs. Mathews.
3156—Santor vs. Harrison et al.
3164—Wingate vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street RR.
3170—Santer vs. Schuchman et al.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.

Nos.
2558—Deane vs. Rider.
3116—Hoffman vs. Devlin.
3180—West vs. Schuchman.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
2076—Williams vs. Morse et al.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3196—Gibeaux vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad.
3198—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
589—Linderman vs. Eidlitz.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
360—Beebe vs. Wilder.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.
912—Martin vs. Bachman et al.
596—Goldberger vs. Leary.
565—Stilwell vs. Wheelwright.

Nos.
634—Drew vs. Drew.
580—Wylie vs. Halloway.
521—Harris vs. N. Y. Phil. & Liv. Steamship Co.
644—Wood vs. Bonck.
646—Borden vs. Hawk.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
651—Sorrim vs. Wilson.
652—Lord vs. Brown.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.
524—Flanery vs. Wilson.
525—Larkin vs. Same.
146—Baker vs. Dinsmore.
504—Walsh vs. The Sheriff.
627—Cohen vs. Lannoy.
63[illegible]—Snowden vs. King.
635—Reid vs. Harrington.
636—N. Y. & Liverpool Petroleum Co.

Nos.
637—Knickerbocker vs. Knickerbocker.
638—Galvin vs. The Mayor &c.
639—Evans vs. Kelley.
641—McCollough vs. Reaple.
642—Van Best vs. Bernard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
92—Murphy vs. Atwood.
29—Shaw vs. Rinnsey.
36—McCarthy vs. Berry.
113—Pepper vs. Mooney.
123—Day vs. Bertine.
——Noonan vs. Brewer.
132—Von Schoemung vs. Newman.
133—North vs. Livingston.
134—Barsler vs. Martin.
135—Phillips vs. Dane.

Nos.
136—Bannister vs. Walling.
137—Blauveit vs. Hastings.
138—Eckman vs. Bruinnz.
139—Finegan vs. Rhinard.
140—Livingston vs. Katz.
141—Goodwin vs. Thompson.
142—Murphy vs. Kelly.
143—Spring vs. Burnham.
144—Cassidy vs. Hochstetler.
145—Griffer vs. Heller.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 15.—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 118½, 119. Reserved Cases—Nos. 23, 24, 49.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

THE DU LUX ESTATE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Before Judge Smalley.

Benoit Julian Canjolle et al. vs. John P. Ferrie and Cyrus Curtiss, Administrators, &c., of Jeaune Du Lux, deceased.—This is another phase of the controversy arising out of the estate of Mme. Du Lux, which has occupied a great deal of the attention of the Courts of this State for several years. Mme. Du Lux, as will be recollected, died intestate, leaving quite an estate. The plaintiffs in this cause claim it, as being her collateral heirs, and the defendant claims it as being her son. The contest was first in the Surrogate's Court in this City, as to who should administer the estate. The Surrogate decided in favor of Ferrie, and letters of administration were issued to him. An appeal was taken to the General

Term, which affirmed the decree, and that decree was also affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Thereupon the complainants filed a bill in this Court, setting up that they were aliens, residing in France, and were the true heirs of Mme. Du Lux, and that the defendants, as administrators of her estate, were about to distribute the whole of it to John P. Ferrie, who was not the heir of the intestate, but her illegitimate son, instead of to the complainants, her only real heirs.

The defendants, at first, pleaded the proceedings in the Estate Courts as a bar of these proceedings, but this plea was overruled by Judge Nelson, and they accordingly answered setting up the proceedings, and alleging the legitimacy of Ferrie, and his sole right in the estate.

On this issue testimony of witnesses was taken here, and Letters Rogatory were also issued to take testimony of witnesses in France, under which several witnesses were examined as to facts relating to the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Ferrie.

On this testimony the case now comes up for final argument.

Mr. E. C. Whitehead argued the case for the complainants, and Mr. G. P. Nash for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

FORFEITURE OF WHISKY.

***The United States* vs. *— Barrels of Whisky*.**—This was an action to forfeit the whisky for violation of the Internal Revenue Law.

The testimony for the Government showed that one morning in December last a Police officer saw a cart with the whisky on it, going along, driven by a boy. His suspicions were excited and he followed it, and soon found that he was himself followed by a man, who finally as he showed signs of being about to stop the cart, came up to him and proposed to him to change a $100 bill which he gave him. The policeman declined, but kept the bill and seized the whisky too. It was branded as manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, but the date of its inspection was left blank, and there were indications of its having been tampered with since the inspection, and not being branded properly otherwise.

The claimant, Mr. Spelman, was called as a witness in his own behalf. He testified that he was a liquor-dealer and had bought this whisky and carried it to a rectifying establishment, but as it could not then be rectified he was having it taken back.

It appeared on cross-examination that he had put up a still on the rear of his lot and leased it; that application was made to the Inspector to brand some liquor for him as manufactured prior to September, and the Inspector went once in September and once in October, and branded several barrels at each time on the lot adjoining, but he could not give the date, and testified that for about two months he did not put on any date of inspection to his brand, because his stencil-plate had not been fixed.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Messrs. Lewis & Cox.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Capt. Isaac Taylor, President of the New-York and Bremen line of steamships, James E. Hill, Attorney of the Company, Charles Boscher, Superintendant, and Marshall White, Sandy Hook pilot, were arrested yesterday and taken before the Commissioner on the charge of obstructing the United States Marshal, and resisting a process issued by the United States Court, in attempting to run the steamship *Baltic* out to sea with Deputy-Marshals on board. The Commissioner held them to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to appear on a future day for examination.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—MARCH 14.

Before Sutherland, J., and a Jury.

A WARNING TO STAGE-DRIVERS—A VERDICT OF $1,000 FOR RUNNING OVER A WOMAN.

***Mary Hurley* vs. *John McLelland and Another*.**—The plaintiff in 1862 was a married woman residing in White-street, near Broadway, and the defendants were the proprietors of a line of stages running on that thoroughfare. On the evening of the 27th of September of that year, she left her home, in company with her husband, for the purpose of going up town. On the corner of White-street and Broadway they hailed a stage, which stopped for them. The husband entered, and just as the plaintiff was in the act of entering, the pole of one of defendants' stages, which was close behind, struck her, and she was knocked down and rendered for a time insensible. Upon examination, it was found that three of her ribs were broken; that her thigh was fractured, and she was otherwise injured. She testified in court that she had not entirely recovered yet from the effects of the accident.

The jury, after a full hearing of the case, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. After the rendition of the verdict, the Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an allowance of five per cent.

For plaintiff, Mr. Hatch; for defendants, Mr. Dimmick and Messrs. Varnum & Tarney

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

In Part I., before Judge MONELL, the case of Anna Barrett *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad, reported yesterday, was adjourned over to Friday, on account of sickness in the family of one of the jurors.

In Part II., before Judge GARVIN, the case of Albert D. Bishop *vs.* James L. Jackson et al., commenced on Wednesday, is still on, and will probably occupy the balance of the week.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Daly.

A WHISKY CONTRACT.

***Clark C. Wilson* vs. *L. De Girardin*.**—This was an action to recover damages for the non-fulfilment of a contract made between plaintiff and defendant for the sale and delivery of 200 barrels of whisky of 55 gallons each. The contract was made on the 14th of February, 1864, between the agents of the parties, and on the 16th whisky had risen 15 cents on the gallon and defendant refused to execute it. The defence was that the contract was not completed. The Court charged the jury that if the papers were delivered by the agents on the 14th it was a completion of the contract and bound the parties, although the conditions of the contract had not been fulfilled. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,310, that being the difference between the contract price and the market price of the whisky at the time it was to be delivered and paid for.

A. H. Wagner for plaintiff, E. R. Weller for defendant.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Calender of short cases will be called as follows:

March Term—March 22.
April Term—April 12.
May Term—May 24.
June Term—June 14.
September Term—Sept. 27.
October Term—Oct. 18.
November Term—Nov. 22.
December Term—Dec. 13.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—MARCH 14.

By Judge Ingraham.

Oliver S. Carter and Henry E. Hawley *vs.* Theodore H. Loomis.—The defendant might at any time have compelled the plaintiff to charge him in execution after judgment; not having done so he cannot charge the plaintiffs with *laches* for his delay &c.; he is entitled, however, to an order requiring him to charge him in execution within sixty-five days after notice of the order. This proceeding is regulated by statute, and the defendant is required to act before he is entitled to relief unless the plaintiffs also are in fault. Here the plaintiffs have been guilty of gross negligence, for which they are not entitled to any favor. After defendant is charged in execution, he may take the fourteen day act and be discharged. I think the defendant should be allowed to do this at once. If the plaintiffs stipulate to waive any objections to the debtor taking the fourteen day act for want of being charged in execution, and the debtor gives fourteen days notice, and makes an assignment as provided under that proceeding, he may be discharged. If plaintiffs do not so stipulate in five days, the defendant may be discharged from imprisonment under the order of arrest. Antonio Rock *vs.* Thos. Churchill; this motion is referred to inquire and report whether the release in this case was obtained by fraud, and whether any money is due to plaintiff for the prize money, and any further order is postponed until the coming in of the report. Lucas S. Watkins *vs.* F. A. Meyener; motion granted with $10 costs. James H. Young *vs.* Asa Holt, Jr.; motion denied; plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide the event. Edward Learned *vs.* James M. Ryder; motion granted without costs, on defendant's stipulating not to sue and proceed on the undertaking. Bernard Hecht et al. *vs.* William V. Curtis et al.; motion granted on payment of costs of suit; no costs of motion.

By Leonard, P. J.

The People ex rel. Mary Bean *vs.* A. D. Russell, City Judge; application for writ of prohibition is denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Mr. J. Bell et al. *vs.* Cornelius H. Garrison; motion granted. James Colder, Jr., et al. *vs.* David R. Smith et al.; interrogatories settled. Wm. F. J. Prells, &c., *vs.* Wm. S. Weed; judgment ordered. Wm. W. Janeway *vs.* David R. Garniss, trustee, &c.; motion granted. Wm. A. Brown et al. *vs.* St. Nicholas Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs. Nicholas McCormack et al. *vs.* Robert H. Ober; extra allowance of $100 granted. Michael Miller *vs.* Edward Phelps et al.: motion granted. Theodore Stewart *vs.* Fredk. C. Parsells; motion granted. Elizabeth Myer *vs.* The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad; motion granted. Annie Lawler, by guardian, *vs.* Joseph H. Beams; complaint set aside and action dismissed with costs. Stephen Wycoff *vs.* The McClintock and Cornwall Petroleum Company; motion granted. Joel E. Hymans et al. *vs.* Samuel E. Howard et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 14.

Robertson, C. J., and Monell and McCunn, J. J.

Myron H. Strong *vs.* James R. Place. Judgment reversed and order of reference annulled, and a new trial had with costs to abide the event. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.; concurring opinion by MCCUNN, J., and dissenting opinion by MONELL, J.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Riss *vs.* Flynn & Garrison. Motion granted unless plaintiff reply within five days and pay $7 costs of this motion.

Julius Ives *vs.* Benj. T. Stephens. Injunction dissolved; costs to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In view of the fact that Judge Russel had expressed an opinion in reference to a nuisance in Second-avenue, consisting of piles of paving stones along the sidewalks, in his charge to a Grand Jury some time ago, and that the case of John W. Pettigrew, contractor, indicted for said nuisance, was on the calendar for the day, the Recorder presided in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

THE SECOND-AVENUE NUISANCE.

John W. Pettigrew was indicted for a nuisance in Second-avenue, consisting of having caused piles of paving-stones to be built up along both sides of the avenue, and not removing them or using them in repairing the street, said stones having greatly endangered the safety of persons passing and repassing along the avenue. The case was set down for yesterday for trial, but counsel for defendent said that he had an engagement in another Court, and was therefore unable to proceed with that case. Mr. Hall urged that counsel had had ample time to prepare himself for trial, and he felt it his duty to ask the Court to order that it be proceeded with. Counsel for defendant said he had not prepared, had no witnesses in attendance, and if the case went to trial he would have to leave it. The Court then ordered that it be proceeded with on Monday, the 25th inst.

A WHOLESALE WATCH THIEF.

James Trimble, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. His offence consisted of breaking into the store or office for the sale of watches, kept by Lionel Jacobs, at No. 177 Broadway, and carrying away twenty gold watches of the value of $2,500, twenty-seven silver watches of the value of $500; seventy-two silver watches of the value of $750; eighteen metal-case watches of the value of $200, and fourteen metal gilt watches of the value of $150, making a total of $4,100. He was remanded for sentence.

A HOTEL THIEF.

George Sanderson *alias* Robert Sampson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 12th of August last forced an entrance to the room of John H. Sands, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and stolen jewelry to the value of $215. He was remanded for sentence.

BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.

John Williams was indicted for burglary in the first degree, and grand larceny in breaking into the premises of Peter P. Kellen, on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth-streets, on the night of the first of March, and stealing clothing to the value of $127. The goods were found in his possession. He was remanded for sentence.

A STREET THIEF.

James Johnson *alias* James Egan, pleaded guilty of an assault on an unknown lady with intent to steal, on the 2d of March. He was observed by Charles B. Morris, of No. 4 Thompson-street, who complained against him. The offence was committed in Broadway. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Jas. Quigley, Patrick Collins, Timothy J. Gilmore, Patrick Downs, Frederick Franck, Thomas Cassidy, Dominick Geraghty, Mark Hayes, Phillip Cantler, Edward Cantler, Michael Nolan, John Regan, Bartholemew Gergan, Frederick Monahan, John Toole, Michael Kelly, Jeremiah Sullivan, Rob't Hosie—Violating boat law.

The People *vs.* Geo. Nutt, Edward Williams—disorderly house.

The People *vs.* John Rogers—disorderly house,

The People *vs.* C, A. Moffatt, Geo. Johnson—disorderly house.

The People *vs.* Elizabeth Fresenholz—disorderly house.

The People *vs.* Albert Smith—disorderly house.

The People *vs.* James Smith—receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Isaac Rosdale—using brass knuckles.

The People *vs.* Patrick Kelly—robbery, first degree.

The People *vs.* Charles Schultz—petty larceny.

The People *vs.* John Rogers—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Hugh O'Rourke—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Samuel Campbell—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Harris Sweetman—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Jacob Wortman, two cases—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Geo. Schnieder—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Patrick Montague—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* August Bolte—assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

MEAN MALEFACTORS—CHATHAM-STREET RUNNERS—CARELESS DRIVING—AN AGGRAVATED CASE.

Out of a calendar of 38 cases in this Court yesterday there were twelve convictions, as follows: Assault and battery, 5; petit larceny, 3; cruelty to animals, 1; violation of Excise Law, 1; keeping a disorderly house, 1; keeping a gambling-house, 1.

A MEAN THEFT.

Joseph Gilman was brought up on the complaint of Christian Trandt for stealing clothes from the line where they had been hung to dry in the yard of house No. 111 Sixth-street. The prisoner was seen by complainant in the act of taking the clothes, which belonged mostly to a poor woman living in the house, and being chased by him down the street, was finally arrested with the stolen property in his possession. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

LITERARY LARCENY.

Thomas Conner pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing ten copies of the *Sunday Magazine*, a London periodical, which he was seen to take out of a bale lying on the dock. He said they were lying around loose, but admitted the taking, and also admitted that he had been in jail before. He was let off with four months in the Penitentiary.

CONTEMPTIBLE CONDUCT.

A mean fellow named Thomas Lyons was arraigned on the charge of committing an assault and battery on his wife Sarah. It appeared that the fellow had failed to provide for his wife for the space of six weeks, when she left him, taking her two children with her, whom she managed to support comfortably, and about three months thereafter, on Saturday evening last, as she was about entering a store in the Sixth-avenue to purchase some article for her infant, she was accosted by her husband, who wanted to get some money from her, and, on her refusal, he knocked her down in the street, the poor woman appearing in Court with her face much bruised in consequence. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CHATHAM-STREET RUNNERS IN A ROW.

Lewis Driesen and Morris Reubenstein, two of those unmitigated nuisances who infest the sidewalks in front of the old clothes shops in Chatham-street, insulting the passers by with their importunities to purchase, got into a quarrel the other day about the extent of their respective "walks," in the course of which there was some sparring on both sides, and Driesen had his opponent arrested on the charge of assault and battery. The charge being proved, the Court fined the prisoner $10, at the same time expressing its regret, considering the nature of their occupation, that it had not the power of fining them both.

BEATING A HORSE WITH A SHOVEL.

Philip Callahan, the driver of a coal-cart, was fined $10 for beating his horse over the head with a coal-shovel. It was pleaded in mitigation of the offence that the animal was vicious and in the habit of biting.

A DOUBLE SENTENCE.

Henry Youngman, a German, was arraigned on two charges, to wit: For selling liquor without a license and for keeping a disorderly house in Washington-street. He was found guilty on both, and for the first fined $30; for the second fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CARELESS DRIVING.

A little girl named Bridget Donan was the complainant in a case of assault and battery, in which Henry Rapp, a groceryman, was defendant. It appeared that the little girl was crossing the street at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, with a smaller child in her arms, when the defendant came driving his wagon around the corner at a speed of about four miles an hour, knocked Bridget down, the wheels of his wagon passing over both her and the child, and drove on without going back to look after the children who were sprawling in the mud. Fortunately there was no serious injury done to them. Rapp was fined $50 and sent to the City Prison for 20 days.

A GAME OF BLUFF.

George Walkley, the proprietor of an oyster-saloon in West Forty-ninth-street, was fined $25 for allowing the back room of his place to be used for gambling purposes. A party of ten or twelve young fellows were caught there by Officer John L. Davis, of the Twenty-second Precinct, engaged in playing bluff or poker for money.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE.

Charles Cook, a dealer in fish, was assaulted by two negroes named Walter Prince and Garrett Jackson, under the following aggravating circumstances: Cook was examining a basket of eels on the sidewalk in Thompson-street, stooping down for that purpose, when Jackson, who is a "big fellow," passing by, gave him a nudge in the rear, which sent him tumbling toward the gutter. Happening to have one of the slimy reptiles in his hand, he administered a blow with the caudal extremity of the same to Jackson's physiognomy, whereupon the other colored boy assisted his friend, and Cook got the worst of it. The Court, considering that no malice was proved in the original assault, discharged Prince, and fined the "big fellow" $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14, 1867.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅞	40	U. S. Ex. Co......	60
5,000	do.........	109⅞	10	Amer. Ex Co......	60
4,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	107½	15	do........	59½
100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109⅞	100	Canton Co.......	51
500	do......Small	108⅞	400	do.........	50½
30,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'64	107⅞	600	do.........	50¼
60,000	U.S.6s.5-20s, C.'65	107⅝	100	do........b30	50⅜
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,R.'65		200	do........b5	50¼
	New..........	106⅝	600	do.........	50
9,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65		100	Cum. Coal Pr..b30	33½
	New issue......	106⅝	100	Mar. Min.........	8½
25,000	U.S. 6s, O. W. L.		100	Mar. Min. Pr......	23¼
	½ yearly........	105	500	do.........	23½
60,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	97⅝	100	At. Mail SS. Co...	84½
1,700	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		300	Pac. M. SS. Co....	125
	First Ser........	105⅝	100	do........s60	124
75,000	do.......2d S.	105½	50	do.........	124½
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94½	200	do.........	124¾
5,000	do.........	95	100	do.........	125
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	65⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.......b10	103
1,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	48½	400	do.........	103
90,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	97½	100	Erie Railroad...b15	58½
5,000	do.........	97½	3450	do.........	58½
18,000	do.........	98	100	do........b10	58⅝
7,000	Cal. 7s.........	118	100	do........b15	58⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	30	150	do........b30	58⅝
10,000	do.........	29⅞	100	do......2d call	58⅝
50,000	do.........	29⅞	400	Reading R.......	101¾
50,000	do.........	29¾	100	do.........	102
30,000	do.........	29¾	100	M. S. & N. I......	73⅝
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79....	101	600	do.........	73⅞
5,000	Erie 3d M........	97	500	do......2d call	74⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	93	200	do.........	74½
6,000	Ill. Cen. Bs......	103½	100	Mich. Cen. R......	107⅝
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	101	100	Ill. Cen. R.......	115
2,000	Peninsula 1st M.	76	200	Chic. & N. W......	35¼
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96	200	Chic. & N.W. Pf....	63
2,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	96	100	do.........	63¾
8,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	91	300	do.........	63½
10	Shoe & L. Bk......	112	830	do.........	63⅝
17	Fourth National....	104½	100	Chi. & R. I.......	96
66	Continental Bank..	103	600	P., F. W. & C.....	96
53	Adams Ex. Co.....	61½	10	Mar. & C. 1st P....	25
120	Wells Fargo Ex....	65	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	56½
40,000	U.S. 6s, '81.C.b10	109⅞	10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	29⅞
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C..'64	107⅝	20,000	do.........	29⅞
500	M. S. & N. I. R....	74⅝	5,500	do.........	29½
100	Chic. & N. W.....	35½	10,000	do.........	29⅞
200	do.........	35⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$26,500	US6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅞	350	Adams Ex. Co.....	60
15,000	U.S.6s 5-20s.C.'65		100	N. Y. Cen.......	103½
	New Issue......	106¾	100	Erie R........	58⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107⅞	10	Erie R. Pr.........	71
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		400	P., F. W. & C. b10	96½
	First Ser......	105⅝	200	do.........	96⅛
100,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅝	1500	M. S. & N. I......	74⅜
4,000	N.Y. S. 6s,'73....	99½	500	Ill. Cen. R........	115⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s, New...	64⅞	10	do.........	116
100,000	O. & M. Cer......	29⅝	200	do.......b30	115⅝
5,000	do.........	29½	600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	82½
400	Cum. Coal. Pr....	34	200	do.........	82⅝
100	do.........	34½	1000	do.........	82¼
200	West. U. Tel......	42	300	Chic. & N. W......	35½
30	do.........	42¼	100	do.........	35⅝
300	do.........	42	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	63⅝
50	Canton Co........	49	200	do.........	63⅝
40	Manhattan Gas....	165	400	Chic. & R. I......	96
100	Atlantic Mail...s30	84	100	Tol., W. & W......	39

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C......	29½	200	Reading R.......	101⅞
10,000	do.........	29⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.......o	73⅞
50,000	do.........	30	300	do.........	73⅞
100	Canton Co........	49½	600	do.........	73⅝
300	do.........	50	100	do.........b15	73⅞
200	do........b3	50	500	Clev. & Pitts......	81½
200	Pac. M. SS. Co....	125	200	do.........	81⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R......	103	600	Chi., R. I. & P.....	95⅞
800	Erie Railroad......	58⅝	200	do.........	96
300	do........b3	58⅝	200	Chic. & N. W....b3	35½
100	Hud. Riv. R.......	136	500	Chic. & N. W. Prf..	63⅝
500	P., Ft.W. & C.....	96½	300	U. S. Coal........	35½
100	do........b3	96⅝	400	do.........	35⅝
100	do........s10	96⅛	200	do........s3	35⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	29⅞	400	M. So. & N. I......	74⅜
500	Mar. Pref........	23⅛	200	do.......b10	74⅜
100	West. U. Tel......	42⅜	200	do.......b3	74⅜
200	do.........	42½	1200	do.........	74⅜
300	N. Y. Cen........	103⅞	300	do.......b3	74⅜
300	Erie Railroad......	59	200	do.......b5	74⅜
600	do........b3	59	1200	Clev. & Pitts......	82
200	do........b4	59	400	do.......b3	82
800	do........s3	58⅞	300	Chi., R. I. & P....	96
200	Reading R......b10	103	100	do.........	96⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	63⅝	800	Chic. & N. W......	35½
100	do.......b10	63⅝	100	do.......b10	35⅝
400	P., F. W. & C......	96⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C...b10	29⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.......	74⅜
100	Canton Co.....b10	50⅛	600	do.........	74⅜
100	do.........	50⅛	500	do........s3	74⅜
200	Cum. Coal........	34⅛	200	do........b3	74⅜
800	Mar. Pref........	23⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R.......	115½
10	Pac. M. S. S. Co..b30	125	200	Chic., R. I. & P...s3	96⅛
100	At. Mail SS. Co....	84	100	do.........b30	96⅛
1100	West. U. Tel......	42	200	Cleve. & Pitts...b10	82⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....b5	103⅝	400	Chic. & N. W.....	35½
400	Erie R.........	58⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pr....s3	63⅝
100	do........s5	58⅝	400	do........b3	63⅝
500	do........b3	58⅝	200	U. S. Coal........	35⅝
200	P., F. W. & C.....	96⅝	100	do........s10	35⅝
100	do........b15	96⅝	100	do.........	35⅝

THURSDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Gold Room was moderately quiet to-day. The sales were mostly at 134⅝@¾ ℔ cent., with exceptions at 134½@134⅜ ℔ cent. The story of irregularities in the Treasury Department was again repeated, and the resolution of inquiry moved by Mr. COVODE in the House of Representatives, this morning, is probably relied upon to give countenance to this revival of a very stale scandal. The strong tone of the Foreign Exchange market and the disposition of some of the leading drawers to advance the rate on London to 109¼@109½ ℔ cent., afford a certain support to the Gold Room. The actual business to be done to-morrow in the Exchanges for Saturday's steamers, will determine whether this advance can be established. To-day some Southern Bank bills were done as high as 108⅞.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $500,000. This raises the receipts at the New-York Office, since the 1st of March, (only twelve business days,) to $6,800,000, of which $2,500,000 has been paid out for Gold Interest on the 10-40 U. S. 5 ℔ cents, and probably $3,000,000 sold from day to day in the Open market. The total amount of Gold in the Treasury is now greater than ever before—about $109,000,000.

The Public Funds were steady in prices to-day, but with less activity among the great dealers in Wall-street. Money is lent upon this security at 5@6 ℔ cent., and on other Stocks at 6@7 ℔ cent.; the supply on the Street to the Brokers is easy on these terms.

The Railway market increases in interest on the Stock Exchange, and there is also a considerable speculation reviving in some of the Miscellaneous Shares, such as Canton, Mariposa Preferred and the Express Stocks. There is a rise from yesterday on Michigan Southern of 1@1¼ ℔ cent.; on Pittsburgh 1 per cent., and ½@¾ ℔ cent. on some of the other Western Roads. The realizations on Erie a few days ago at 61½@60@59½, have produced a decline, or rather a pause in this leading speculative, and the sales to-day, as on yesterday, have generally ranged between 59½@58¼ ℔ cent. The activity in Ohio and Mississippi Certificates is continued, and sales were made as high as 30⅛ ℔ cent. In Michigan Southern the interest is somewhat enhanced by the near approach of the annual election of Directors, and the dissatisfaction felt by a large portion of the Stockholders with the present management of the finances of the Road. About the working of the Road itself there is less said. The Stock is going up on the prospect of turning out some of the Wall-street managers of the concern, or of demanding of them certain explanations and reforms in the disposition of the earnings of the property.

In State Bonds, there was a fresh rise in Missouris, on the final passage of the Interest Resumption and Appropriation Bill through the Legislature. The provisions are found to be ample, not only for the prompt resumption of Interest, but the early payment of the Coupons in arrear, amounting to 36 ℔ cent. since July 1, 1861. The sales at the Stock Exchange at 97½@98 ℔ cent. carry these arrearages.

In the afternoon the Second Board sales were generally at firm rates, but after the adjournment the fluctuations in the Railways, including Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, were in the opposite direction, the quotations at 5 P. M. closing as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.......	97⅝	97⅝	Northwest.........	35½	35⅝
U. S. 5-20s........	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref.......	63⅝	63⅝
U. S. 7-30s........	105⅝	105⅝	Rock Island........	95⅞	96
N. Y. Central.....	103½	103½	Fort Wayne........	96⅜	96½
Erie..............	59	58⅝	Pacific Mail.......	125	125
Hudson...........	137	136	Quicksilver........	36	36
Reading..........	101⅝	101⅞	W. U. Telegraph..	42	42
Mich. Southern...	73⅝	74⅛	Mariposa Pref.....	22⅞	23⅛
Illinois Central..	114⅝	115½	Ohio Certificates	29½	29⅞
Pittsburgh........	81⅝	82½	American Gold....	134⅝	134⅝
Tennessee 6s.....	66	65⅝	Bills on London.	108⅞	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867..........	131	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue.	106⅛
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868.	128	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue.	106⅝
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881.......	109⅛	Oregon W. L., 1881........	108
500 & 1,000, 1881........	109⅛	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874........	103
5-20 registered, 1862....	107½	End. coupon, 1874.........	103
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	109⅝	10-40 registered..........	97⅛
5-20 coupon, small........	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000.........	97⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series..........	105⅝
5-20 registered, 1865......	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series...........	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series...........	105½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..............	117	Irving..................	102
Merchants'............	115	Metropolitan	123
Tradesmen's...........	142	Market..................	113
Greenwich.............	130	Nassau..................	105
Seventh Ward.........	110	Shoe and Leather......	112
State of New York...	107½	Corn Exchange........	118
Commerce.............	114	Impt'rs. & Traders..	112
Ocean..................	101	Park....................	138
American Exchange.	114	Central National.....	110
Bank of the Repub..	114	Fourth National.....	104½
Hanover...............	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est...	91	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.......	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76........	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M......	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76....	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88½
Erie 1st mort.. 1867......	102	Tol. & W. 2d M.........	78
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879....	100½	Gt. Western 2d M.. '93.	72½
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883.	97	Gal. & Chic., Ext.......	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880..	91½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888.	88	N. J. Central 1st M.....	101
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	101	N. J. Central 2d M......	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M... 1869.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv.. 1867..	100	Pitts., Ft. W&Ch. 2d M..	94½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72.	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M........	90
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	70
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M...	93	Chi. & Al. 1st M........	98½
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	96	Chi. & Alton Income ..	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔. c. 1875....	107	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M......	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	81
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	84
Chi. & N. W. In't B....	91	Joliet & Chic. 1st M....	102
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	96

The haste with which the five or six highly respectable Directors of the Pacific Mail Company dispatched, by telegraph yesterday, their denial to the Legislature at Albany of the charges upon which the Resolution of Inquiry of the day before was founded, excites much remark on the Street. The mercantile responsibility and personal repute of these gentlemen are not for a moment questioned, but there is a lingering suspicion that the recent Dividend, which broke down the Stock, was not altogether in good faith, nor made without a purpose, sinister it may be, and certainly not apparent to the Stockholders at large. The *Commercial* of this afternoon remarks:

> "It is supposed to be certain that the State Legislature will to-day appoint a Committee for investigating the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is a matter of very general complaint that the Company should have neglected for years to give its stockholders a detailed statement of the condition of its affairs; and the statement of the Directors that it is not the interest of the stockholders that the affairs of the Company should be made public, is not accepted as a justification of their reticence."

Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., bankers, advertise a limited amount of the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company for sale. The bonds are represented as being amply secured by the completed road and a land grant. They Bear interest at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in New-York.

An evening cotemporary reports the failure of the Wauregan Print Company. We have been requested to state that there is no such company in the United States. The only company bearing the name of "Wauregan" is the Wauregan Mills, of which ORRAY TAFT & Co. are Treasurers, located in Connecticut. This company is in no way affected by the failure of ORRAY TAFT & Co. Any parties holding their paper can have it cashed, less interest, at 7 ℔ cent. per annum, by calling on Messrs. H. H. HEISER & SONS, at No. 38 Wall-st.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

SIR: The recent act of Congress provides that whenever distilled spirits shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale shall be taken and deemed *prima-facie* evidence that said spirits were not removed from bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax has not been paid, and the same shall without further evidence be laid liable to seizure and forfeiture. Information has been received at this office that, notwithstanding this law, spirits are freely offered in the New-York market at the tax less thirty to thirty-five per cent. discount. This is obviously an evasion of the law, and all the spirits sold in this manner are liable to seizure and forfeiture. Prompt measures must be taken to enforce this provision of the law.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

The act approved March 2, 1867, amending existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, requires the assessment of annual taxes, heretofore made in the month of May, to be made on the corresponding days in the month of March.

The principal changes in the law respecting the income tax are those increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000, and the repeal of the tax of 10 ℔ cent. on sums above $5,000; so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of 5 ℔ cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000. Profits on sales of real estate, purchased since Dec. 31, 1863, are made taxable as income.

Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 13, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts, and certain carriages, heretofore taxed in Schedule A.

Instructions and rulings concerning the assessment of the annual taxes will be issued in a few days. Where the present number of Assistant Assessors is insufficient for the proper assessment of the annual taxes, an additional number will be appointed upon the request of Assessors. Care should be taken to specify the divisions for which they are needed.

It will be some days before a supply of income blanks can be printed, and in the meanwhile Assessors who have any of the forms, No. 24, prepared for use last year, can adapt them for present service. Form 24½ can be used with the alteration of dates only. A limited number of last year's blanks can be furnished from this office to those Assessors who desire to use them while waiting for the preparation of the new blanks.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Internal Revenue Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Tuesday, the 12th instant, there appeared the following:

> "It has been decided that tobacco manufactured inside of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and sold to pay their support, is, under the law, exempt from taxation. This decision was rendered in response to an inquiry from Mr. C. W. BLACKFORD, of Lynchburgh."

This notice conveys an erroneous impression, and might be used disadvantageously to parties and to the Government.

The act of Congress approved July 20, 1866, amendatory of former internal revenue acts, provided that from and after the passage thereof there should be exempted from internal tax, "articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and in institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the support of the pupils."

The contemplation of this provision of law, it is understood, was to permit the continued manufacture in the institutions named, free of tax, of such small articles as had theretofore been manufactured therein, and were sold to aid in the support of such institutions or their pupils.

When, subsequent to the passage of this law, certain parties in Virginia proposed to undertake, under said provision, in and for an institution for the blind, &c., at Lynchburgh, the manufacture of tobacco, (which comprehends also snuff and cigars,) the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were appealed to, and their decision—a decision proper, unquestionably, under the then law—equivalent to that stated in the TIMES' notice of Tuesday, was given in reply.

But Congress, at its last session, seeing, from speculative arrangements, which had come to light, for the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, the distilling of spirits, and the refining of petroleum, under cover of the provision of law referred to, to what perversion the license, so charitably intended, was liable, abrogated (March 2, 1867) that license in respect to tobacco, spirits and petroleum, and thereby the said decision noticed in the TIMES, by adding, as a restrictive amendment to the law as above cited, after the word "pupils," the words, "but not including distilled spirits, mineral oil, tobacco, snuff and cigars."

Neither tobacco, snuff nor cigars, nor spirits nor petroleum, (refined,) may, therefore, be now offered upon the market as free of tax by reason either of the place or purpose of its manufacture, W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1867.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 9,242 bbls. Flour, 1,326 bags Corn Meal, 1,685 bushels Corn, 969 bushels Oats, 207 bbls. Pork, 338 pkgs. Cut Meats, 382 pkgs. Lard, 668 pkgs. Beef and 513 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $8 37½@$8 62½ for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at unchanged prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15⅝c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, and has again advanced ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. Middlings, 30½c.@32½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,100 bales, against receipts of 4,681 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	13,071
Receipts last week..........	19,813
Receipts preceding week..........	24,607
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1867..........	212,086
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866..........	440,831
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1..........	118,207
Exports since Sept. 1..........	238,102
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866..........	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here..........	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates..........	1,405,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866..	770,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates..........	625,000

EGGS—Are plenty and in good request at reduced prices: Jersey, extra brands, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@25c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand at a further advance of 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl., the market closing rather tamely at the improvement. Sales since our last have been 15,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$10 25; common to good Extra State at $10 35@$11 25; good to choice do. do. at $11 25@$12 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$12 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$8 85	@10 25
Extra State..........	10 35	@12 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.	10 90	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	12 10	@14 75
Extra Genesee..........	12 20	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri...	12 75	@16 75

Southern Flour is brisker and firmer. Sales have been reported of 540 bbls., at $10 55@$12 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 25@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at $10 80@$14 75 for extra, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is in good request at from $7@8 10@ ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for Baltimore and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,150 sacks, at $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is inactive; choice Apples are in very light supply. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $24@$26; Cranberries, Jersey, $22@$25 ℔ bbl. The market is well stocked with Dried Apples, and lots are freely offered at lower rates. The demand is light, and confined to a few small sales for shipment. We quote: Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; Apples, Southern, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 38c.@40c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel higher, but has not been very freely dealt in. Sales since our last 31,000 bushels, including inferior No. 3 to strict No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 43; Amber State at $3 12½; and poor to very choice White California at $2 95@$3 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been again quite active, at a further advance of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, influenced by the favorable foreign news; but the closing transactions indicated less buoyancy. Sales since our last, 165,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18, closing at $1 17 for mixed Western in store; $1 17@$1 19, closing at $1 18 for mixed Western afloat; $1 14@$1 17 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Southern and Western ℔ bushel. Oats are in brisk request and decidedly higher. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 64c.@67½c.; Ohio at 66c.@68c., and State at 70c.@73c., closing at 72c.@73c. ℔ bushel; sales, 112,000 bushels. Barley is in better request and buoyant. Sales since our last, 69,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 24 for Canada West, free; 92c.@95c. for do. in bond, and $1 15 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is also in better demand at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye continues in active demand at rising prices. Sales, 17,000 bushels, at $1 26@$1 28 for Western, $1 15 for poor Canada, and $1 35@$1 36 for State, ℔ bushel. The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 40@$2 60; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$2 50; Canada, ℔ bushel, $1 40@$1 50.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 40@$1 50 for shipment, and $1 65@$1 80 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at full prices, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request and heavy, including Porto Rico at 60c.@70c.; Cuba at 43c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4@$11 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at 80c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 16; Red Oil at 62c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at from 16c.@17c. for Crude, 26c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in good supply. The demand is fair, without any material change in prices. We quote: Peach Blows $2 25@$3; Mercers, $3@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $4@$4 50; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes ℔ bbl., $5 50@$6 50; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, 75c.@87c. ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℔ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice Poultry is scarce, and in demand at full prices. Poor and inferior are dull, lower and difficult to dispose of. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 24c.@25c.; Chickens, 22c.@23c.; Geese, 12c.@17c.; Ducks, 25c.@26c. ℔ lb. *Game*—Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c.; Rabbits, 30c.@40c.; Hares, 40c.@50c. ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, opening rather buoyantly, and closing at decidedly higher prices. Sales have been reported of 6,450 bbls., in lots, at $22 25@$22 90 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $22 87½ for new Western Mess; $21@$21 50 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $17 25@$18 for Prime; $19 75@$20 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,850 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $22 68@$23 15 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request at 9c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales 750 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand; sales 450 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11⅞c.@11⅞c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard continues in moderate request and firm; sales since our last 1,075 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and nominal at 9½c.@9¾c., for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for City ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 515 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request at from $33@$36 25 for India Mess, and $30 50@$33 for Prime Mess ℔ tierce; sales, 365 tcs. Beef Hams continue scarce and wanted at $37@$40 ℔ bbl.; sales 105 bbls., part to arrive. Butter has been in liberal supply and limited demand at 23c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for Fancy do., and 11c.@28c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The market for Butter, for all grades except the finest, has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week, but the decline in prices of very low and medium grades has stimulated the export trade, and a considerable quantity has been taken for European account. Some heavy parcels of Canadian Butter, which have swelled the receipts for the past two weeks, have also been taken for export. Buyers are very cautious, and purchase only for actual wants, which greatly reduces the volume of trade, although, from present appearances, there will be no over-supply of good to fine Dairies for the real necessities of the trade. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are reported as 8,471 packages, which is a heavy falling off, and scarcely an adequate supply, even for the dull trade and light demand that have ruled for over two months in this market. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb..........	34	@37
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb..........	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb..........	33	@36
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb..........	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb..........	34	@37
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb..........	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb..........	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb..........	23	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb..........	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb..........	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb..........	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb..........	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ℔ lb...	23	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb......	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.....	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.......	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common..........	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths..........	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths..........	20	@25
Rolls, poor to good..........	15	@18

The market for Cheese has ruled dull, heavy and lower, under the influence of a check to export inquiry caused by the decline in gold, and continued liberal comparative receipts for the advanced period of the season. The total receipts for the week ending this day are reported as 4,235 packages, and we would here state that under the rigid rules now enforced by the leading commercial papers, reports of total receipts may be relied upon, which has not always been the case. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb..........	19	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb..........	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb..........	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb..........	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb..........	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb..........	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb..........	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb..........	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm, on a moderate trade. Sales since our last 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12⅜c. and 835 boxes Havana at 9½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at from 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 143,000 lbs. at 10⅞c.@11½c.; also 59,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., including Western, in bond, at 32c.@33c. and State, in bond, at 31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in this line to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 3,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel and 9-16d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb. For other ports no important shipments were reported.

Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 14.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 lots s. side 44th-st., 100 feet w. of 3d-av., 19.9 by half the block..........	$3,425
1 lot n. e. cor. 8th-av. and 142d-st., 25x100..........	2,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x100..........	1,525
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each..........	1,490
2 lots s. side 76th-st., 205 feet w. 2d-av., 25x102.2, each..........	1,450
4 lots s. side 76th-st., 150 feet w. 3d-av., 25x102.2, each..........	1,525
2 lots n. side 141st-st. n. e. cor. adjoining road, 25 feet by half the block, each..........	600
3 lots s. side 142d-st., s. e. cor. adjoining road, 25 feet by half the block, each..........	585
1 lot s. w. cor. 10th-av. and 55th-st.. 25.5x100..........	3,000
1 lot w. side 11th-av., 25 feet 8 inches n. 51st-st., 25.1x100..........	2,075
3 lots s. side 11th-av., 25 feet s. 65th-st. 25.6x100, each..........	625
2 lots n. side 76th-st., 200 feet e. 3d-av., 25x102.2, each..........	1,450

BY E. H. LUDLOW.

4-story brick house and lot Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st..	165,000

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

2-story brick house and lot No. 51 Montrose-av...	3,750
3-story brick house and lot No. 9 2d-st..........	3,800
3-story brick house and lot adjoining..........	3,950
3-story brick house and lot No. 185½ Adams-st....	9,500
2-story frame house and lot s. side Park-av., 150 feet e. Tompkins-av..........	3,075
2-story frame house and lot adjoining above..........	3,100
2-story frame house and lot No. 219 Livingston-st.	3,610
2-story frame House and lot No. 185 Nassau-st....	5,350
4 two-story frame houses and lots n. side 20th-st., 160 feet w. 10th-av., each..........	1,950

DRY GOODS

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

CARPET BUYERS WILL SAVE MONEY by making their selection this month from our large stock of Spring patterns. Velvets, $3 to $3 75; good Brussels, $1 65 to $1 90; three-ply, $1 85 to $2 20; ingrains, $1 25 to $1 75. ADAMS & SPENCER, Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also, a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL LACES AT HALF PRICE—A chance you may never have again; also, old ladies' real lace veils, spring bonnets and hats now ready; satins. This is valuable. L. BINNS,
No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 5, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 19, 1867, for cast-iron columns, pilasters, caps and bases, window and door frames for the north wing of the Treasury extension.

A schedule of the work required and the drawings of the same may be seen at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of some responsible person that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to accept separate portions of the various proposals, and to reject any or all of the bids, if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Work." A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR AND OCTAGON MARKING STAMPS AND CIRCULAR RATING STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th day of March next, noon, for furnishing for the use of Post Offices in the United States, for four years from the 1st day of April next, marking and rating stamps of the following description, namely:

CLASS 1.

Circular and Cancel Marking Stamps combined, of steel, about one-tenth in diameter, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and dates in blocks of like material, with sufficient thumb-screw for the same, and with handles of mahogany, walnut or other heavy wood, and of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Circular Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge per letter or figure for inserting in the circle, when required, such words and figure as "free," "paid 10," "ship," "advertised," &c.

Also, Octagon Marking Stamps, without the cancel, but similar in all other respects to the Circular Stamp, with type for the years, months and days of the same material.

CLASS 2.

Circular Marking Stamps of iron, or any other durable material, for the use of Post-offices and Route Agents on railroad and steamboat lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of durable material, with suitable thumb-screw, and handles of walnut, cherry, or other suitable wood, of a model best adapted for use, the stamp to be of the same diameter as is described for No. 1.

CLASS 3.

Circular and Octagon Marking Stamps, of a suitable and durable material, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, and type for months and dates in the Circular Stamp, and for years, months and dates in the Octagon Stamp, of printers' type metal, in blocks of single letters and figures, with thumb-screw and handles as described in Class No. 2.

CLASS 4.

Marking Stamps for foreign mails, similar to those now in use in the Post-offices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., or of any other suitable style for foreign mails.

RATING STAMPS.

Circular and Rating Stamps to correspond with the Circular Stamps of classes 1, 2 and 3, in material, handles and workmanship, as follows: "Free," "Missent," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business, free," "Advertised," "Steamboat," "Ship," "Cancel," "U. S. 6d," "Held for Postage," "Misdirected," "Not found," "Unclaimed," "Refused," "Registered," "Missent and forwarded," "Returned to Writer," "Returned for better direction," "Due 4," "Due 9," "Due 12," &c., &c., and of figures only such as 3, 5, 15, 20, 24, &c., &c., and any other Rating Stamps not herein named, to be furnished at a price not exceeding that for "Returned for better direction," when the same is of letters.

Proposals will be received for all of the above described Stamps, or for each separate class.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to the present or future rules of the Department.

Models of Stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

The Stamps must be delivered to the Post-office Department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, thus: "Proposals for Post-office Marking Stamps," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.

Having made advances, the following vehicles must be sold by the 15th of March:

Nine open buggies at $125, worth $225; 15 top buggies at $185, worth $225; 11 top buggies at $250, worth $350; 11 rockaways and family carriages. Also, several second-hand coaches, rockaways, top and open buggies. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES AT A SACRIFICE.—3 SECOND-hand coaches, cost $1,500, sold for $500; 2 cabriolas, cost $1,700, sold for $400; 1 top buggy, cost $500, sold for $200; 1 Westchester, cost $1,400, sold for $700. HAM'S, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

ASTROLOGY.

A CARD.—MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND business clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN WATER-st., $400 in BANK BILLS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Marine National Bank, corner Wall and Water sts,

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

Regular college course, thorough instruction, a pleasant home in a family of a limited number.

Summer term will commence on Wednesday, April 10. Rev. R. G. Williams, Principal, will be at Gramercy Park House on Saturday, March 16, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to confer with any person wishing to make inquiries in reference to the institution.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.—Madame has a vacancy for two more boarders. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, with the advantages of a classical and finished education. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal school for young ladies. Education thorough and liberal. Health, comfort, habits and moral training of pupils specially cared for. School opens EASTER TUESDAY, April 23.
Rev. THOS. DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching, wants to buy a well established school for young ladies; one whose patronage is chiefly from day scholars would be preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 535 West Meriden Post-office, Conn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A LADY who has had a number of years' experience in teaching, a position as governess in a family or in a well-established school. She is fully competent to instruct in English, French (spoken) and Latin. The best references given as to qualifications, &c. Address Y. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A THOROUGH teacher of French, one able to converse in French, for a large Seminary in Connecticut. C. W. HANKE & CO., U. S. Educational Institute, No. 54 Greene-st., New-York, nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.'s.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

THE MISSES SLOMAN,
PROFESSORS
PIANO, SINGING, HARP.
Residence, No. 66 East 17th-st.
Reference, Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.

New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.

Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Instruction Books, and all other Musical Instruments. The largest and cheapest assortment in the City.
SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st.
N. B.—Repairing neatly done, and instructions given.

A 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR $250; great bargain; best City make, powerful tone, splendidly finished all round, or will rent it cheap. Apply at No. 188 Grand-st.

A BASS SINGER OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement in a quartet choir of a Protestant Church. Address P. S. H., Box 173 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.

GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES
OF THE
MANUFACTURER.
Factory and Salesroom
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st,
JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Maison de Commission for Paris articles, particularly pharmaceutical, patent medicines, perfumery, French briar pipes, &c., for a small commission, direct from the best manufacturers. J. DEBRUNNER, No. 15 Rue de l'Echiguir, Paris.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works. No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

MAISON DOREE.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 27, 1867.—All persons having claims due, or to grow due, against FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, or his estate, or against the undersigned, personally, or as Administratrix with the will annexed of said FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, are requested to present full statements of such claims at the office of JOHN FOWLER, JR., Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1867.
ADELE P. MARTINEZ, widow and sole devisee of FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, and Administratrix with the will annexed.

FOR SALE—A COMPOUND ACHROMATIC Microscope, with ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1½ inch object-glasses, 3 eye-pieces and condenser; fitted in black walnut case, with drawers, and 75 mounted objects; all in perfect order; price $125. Address ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

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NOTICE—THAT ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 18, the members of the Union Practical House-painters' Association demand $4 25 per day, and 4 P. M. on Saturday. By order of the Association.
R. F. GLASS, President.
J. THOMAS, Recording Secretary.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. ITALIAN OPERA. CRISPINO COMARE. Cast including Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Stockton, Testa, Bellini, Antonucci, Giorgio Ronconi. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL and PERSEUS and ANDROMEDA. Characters by Lady Don, Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, and members of the company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edwin Booth as Shylock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. A DANGEROUS GAME. With appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and a splendid cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. SHANDY MAGUIRE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE FROHE OF THE FAIRIES, MY AUNT JENNY LIND and EL HYDER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy. EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, JUDAS MACCABÆUS—Mme Parepa Rosa, sustained by Mme. Raymond Ritter, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. R. J. Connolly, Mr. G. W. Colby, the New-York Harmonic Society, Mr. E. S. Ritter.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Bankrupt Law.

This important measure is published in full in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of March 5, and in the WEEKLY TIMES of March 9. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured in the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from London to yesterday noon by Atlantic Telegraph state that the troubles in Ireland are not ended yet. The insurgents have taken refuge from pursuit in the Wicklow Mountains, near Dublin, where they are perishing from cold and privation.

Nearly one-half the Italian Parliamentary elections are to be repeated, and the result is exceedingly doubtful. The list of the opposition is headed by Gen. GARIBALDI.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL called up the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which provides for the holding of Constitutional Conventions in the several rebel States, and charges the Commanding-Generals with the duty of calling and superintending the election of Delegates to such Convention. Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, offered an amendment, providing that after a registration shall have been made of all who are entitled to vote, an election shall be held, and such voters shall decide whether or not a Constitutional Convention shall be held. Mr. DRAKE made an argument in support of his amendment, claiming that it was necessary, in order to protect the Southern people from being imposed upon by the leaders who had so often misled them, that they should have an opportunity of saying whether or not they wanted a new Constitution. Mr. MORTON thought it should not be left to the rebels to say whether or not they would come back into the Union. He approved of the loyal men in the Southern States forming loyal Constitutions, and reconstructing those States on a loyal basis. After a general debate, in which many of the members participated, Mr. DRAKE's amendment was lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 27 nays. Mr. DRAKE offered another amendment, providing that the Constitutions adopted by the rebel States shall not be considered valid unless they stipulated that at all elections for State, county and municipal officers, the electors shall vote with closed ballots, and that any State omitting such provision should not be entitled to representation. In reply to Mr. CONKLING Mr. DRAKE said that if those States made such provision in their Constitutions, and subsequently to their admission into the Union should repeal it, Congress would have the right to deprive them of representation. Mr. CONKLING read from the Supreme Court decisions to show that any condition exacted as a condition of admission of a State, ceased to be binding when that State became sovereign. Considerable debate ensued, pending which the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting that charges of irregularities in the Treasury Department had been made through the Press and in the House, and that such statements are calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country; and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to investigate all such charges, and to report to the House the present outstanding Government indebtedness, as represented by currency, bonds, compound interest notes and other promises to pay. The deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts, the amounts of over issues, if any, whether coupons or duplicated bonds have been presented, and if so, what amount of such has been redeemed, and to inquire into all other irregularities. Mr. CHANLER objected, as the last clause was too indefinite, and opened up too wide a field of inquiry. Mr. COVODE gave notice that he would move on Monday to suspend the rules, so as to offer the resolution. Mr. WOOD presented the petition of Mayor HOFFMAN and citizens of New-York, asking the extension of the same privilege to sailors honorably discharged, as is now extended by law to soldiers. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned, refusing, however, to adjourn until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another large meeting was held in Mansfield, O[illegible] to [illegible] the Vigilance Committee [illegible] approving of its action, and pledging their support in the future. The blacklegs have all left town, and it is not known that there is a single one now there. JAMES FARRALL, who had been detected harboring one since the notice was given, has been notified to sell out his property and leave the city in a week. He appealed in person to this meeting, but the action of the committee, in his case, was unanimously sustained. The citizens of Belleville, eighteen miles south of Mansfield, have also caught the infection, and banished all the blacklegs. They went even further, and closed up all the drinking saloons and other places of bad reputation.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention held at Detroit on Wednesday nominated SANFORD M. GREEN, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and WM. M. FERRY, Jr., and EBENEZER WELLS, Regents of the University. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Reconstruction Bill, and declaring the enfranchisement of negroes and the disfranchisement of whites, by pretended Congressional action, as unconstitutional, arbitrary and revolutionary.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, held at Providence, yesterday nominated LYMAN PIERCE, of Providence, for Governor; GIDEON H. DURFEE, of Tiverton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. J. MILLER, of Bristol, Secretary of State; GEORGE M. BLISS, of East Providence, Attorney-General, and JAMES ATKINSON, General Treasurer.

A sleeping car on the Niagara Falls road ran off the track on Wednesday morning near Rochester and landed in a ditch. Aside from being waked up rather suddenly and somewhat frightened, the passengers were uninjured.

A cotton belting manufactory, with all its machinery, was destroyed by fire yesterday at Augusta, Maine. Loss $20,000.

HENRY J. PERCIVAL committed suicide in Detroit on Wednesday, by taking strychnine. Domestic trouble was the occasion of the rash act.

A woman was found dead in a house in the northern part of Philadelphia yesterday morning. There are suspicions that she was murdered.

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.

LOCAL NEWS.

A verdict of $1,000 was obtained yesterday in the Circuit Court, Part III., by MARY HURLEY against JOHN MCLELLAN and another. The defendants in September, 1862, were the proprietors of a line of stages running on Broadway. The plaintiff lived in White-street, and about 7 o'clock in the evening, when accompanied by her husband, she undertook to get into a stage going up town. The vehicle stopped; her husband got in, but before she could enter, the pole of another stage close behind, belonging to defendants, struck her and knocked her down. The result was three broken ribs, a fractured thigh and other injuries, for which the jury gave her $1,000.

In the Supreme Court Special Term, before Justice BARNARD, the case of PORTINGTON vs PORTINGTON et al., came on for trial yesterday. The action was brought for the purpose of setting aside a conveyance of real estate situated in this City, and also an assignment of some personal property, on the ground that when the plaintiff, ANTHONY PORTINGTON, executed the papers he was in a state of gross intoxication, and that advantage was thus taken of him. The Court refused to set aside the conveyance, but ordered an accounting.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday Dr. STONE, from the Sanitary Committee, presented a report on the danger of cholera in the forthcoming Summer, and disavowed any responsibility on the part of the Board unless the Legislature would provide a proper quarantine station on land to aid in preserving the health of the district and the country. The report was adopted, and ordered to be sent to both branches of the Legislature.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the amendments made to the Tax Levy by the Board of Councilmen. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to proceed to Washington to urge the refunding by the United States Government of $800,000 expended by the City in 1861-'5 in furnishing troops with arms and ammunition. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

Capt. ISAAC TAYLOR, President of the New-York and Bremen Line of steamships; JAMES K. HILL, Attorney of the Company; CHARLES BOSCHER, the Superintendent, and MARSHALL WHITE, Sandy Hook Pilot, were arrested yesterday on the charge of obstructing the Marshal and resisting a process issued by the United States Court. They were taken before Commissioner OSBORN, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer.

The Court of Special Sessions was occupied yesterday with a calendar of 38 cases, in which petty cases of larceny and assault and battery predominated. Twelve persons were found guilty and sentenced.

The case of LEVY vs. SAMUELS was terminated in Part II. of the Circuit yesterday, by the jury rendering a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff. It was an action brought for false imprisonment, the plaintiff claiming $5,000 damages.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, a well-known newspaper correspondent, was shot in Amity-street on Wednesday night and severely wounded, by Mr. DANIEL MCFARLAND, a lawyer. Jealousy is alleged to be the cause of the act.

The sixtieth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at Steinway Hall last evening. Ninety-four graduates received their degrees, and Dr. BELLOWS delivered the address.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday presented to the Excise Board twenty-nine complaints against liquor-dealers who had violated the law.

Recorder HACKETT presided in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Several prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

The annual ball of the Americus Club took place at the Academy of Music last night, and was a complete success.

Domestic Produce opened quite briskly at a further decided improvement in the market value of the leading articles, such as Flour, Grain, Pork and Cotton, but the closing transactions indicated less buoyancy. Foreign merchandise was quiet. Moderate Cotton engagements were reported for Liverpool.

THE FAMOUS DUTCH GAP CANAL.—In the Summer of 1864, a plan was projected by Gen. BUTLER, who was then in command of the Army of the James, for flanking the rebel batteries of the Howlett House on the James River, by digging a ship canal across an isthmus on the opposite side of the stream, at a point known as Dutch Gap. The enterprise was certainly daring, but, as the result showed, impracticable under the circumstances. After working at the business over five months, expending a great deal of money and sacrificing many lives, it was found, when the attempt was made, on the 1st of January, 1865, to blow out the bulkhead at the upper end of the excavation, which faced a rebel battery, that the matter could not be accomplished. As a war measure, therefore, it proved an expensive and absolute failure, fully justifying the sneers and sarcasm which Gen. BUTLER invoked upon his military genius during the prosecution of the enterprise. We are glad to believe, however, that the project which, in time of war, was demonstrated to be a piece of arrant folly, is now, in time of peace, to be rendered of considerable utility. It seems that a survey has been made of the canal by the City Engineer of Richmond, and, upon his favorable report to the authorities of that city, it has been determined to deepen the excavation and make it navigable. This may be done at very little expense, and the benefit to the commerce of Richmond will be commensurately great. Vessels navigating the James River, by passing through the canal, will save a distance of at least seven miles, besides avoiding a peculiarly difficult part of the river, where the stream is narrow and runs like a mill-race. During the war it was quite common for the optimists of the Richmond Press to prate of defeats as "blessings in disguise," and on one occasion, when their naval forces attempted to capture the Dutch Gap working party, they thus characterized the severe repulse of their vessels by our iron-clads. In this instance at least their optimism seems to have been warranted by the result.

Congress and the Public Perils.

The New-York *Citizen* published recently what purported to be remarks of President JOHNSON in private conversation on public affairs, especially on the finances of the country and the possibilities of repudiation. It is reported from Washington that the Judiciary Committee, which has the subject of impeachment in charge, proposes to inquire into the authenticity of this publication, to ascertain whether the President did actually express such sentiments as are therein attributed to him.

Such action would seem to us to indicate great poverty of material for impeachment on the part of the Committee. The Constitution provides impeachment as a mode of punishing the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors;" if private conversations can be brought within that category, the scope of the process of impeachment is likely to be considerably enlarged. What Congress has to do with such conversations, or how they have any bearing upon the safety of the nation, we are not aware. The President has certain duties imposed upon him in connection with his office; if those duties are properly performed, if the laws are faithfully executed and the Constitution upheld and maintained to the extent of his ability,—what the President may say or do as an individual,—what opinions he may utter or what apprehensions he may express, is a matter with which Congress has nothing to do. If he is to be held responsible for private conversations, we see no reason why members of Congress may not also.

But all this is of minor consequence. Congress may amuse the country by talk of impeachment. It may to some extent thus satisfy for a time the vague feeling of discontent which pervades the public mind, and which for the moment fastens upon the President as the "obstacle" to the reconstruction and restored prosperity of the Union. But it cannot by any such process long evade the higher duties which devolve upon it, and for which the country will hold it responsible. Denunciations of the South, impeachment of the President, schemes for the prolongation of party power, prosecuted in reckless disregard of the public welfare, will not divert public attention permanently from the gathering perils of the nation and the utter lack of provision for meeting them which characterizes the action of the Government. Congress may simulate a zeal for the public credit by punishing the President for hinting doubts whether it will be maintained; but it would be much more wisely employed in adopting measures to diminish the public burdens and to augment the resources out of which those burdens can alone be borne.

The idea of repudiating the public debt is abhorrent to the public sense of justice and national honor. It will be universally scouted with indignation. Any member of Congress who should rise in his place and propose it, would be gibbeted by the scorn and contempt of the public. But many a member courts applause and votes and a reëlection by advocating measures which lead directly and inevitably to what is practically a repudiation of the public debt—namely, failure to pay it. Gen. BANKS very justly said some weeks ago in Congress that there were various ways of repudiating the debt, and that one of them was by adding to its amount so largely as to make its payment impossible;—and in the same speech, within the same hour, Gen. BANKS declared that he would vote whatever bounties the soldiers might demand, whether that vote should add four hundred or eight hundred millions to the public debt. Gen. SCHENCK would doubtless resent with indignation the imputation that he favors repudiation,—yet he is foremost among the many advocates of a system of bounties which can end only in failure to pay. The leading motive of men in Congress is now, as it always has been and always will be, a desire to please the men on whose votes their tenure of office depends. Now and then a man may rise above this, but the general rule is the other way. Members will vote for whatever appropriations of money will make them popular,—and so long as this money is to be received instead of paid, the larger the appropriations the more popular they will be.

It is only when the question of *taxation* comes up for action that we see the reverse of this tendency. Taxation is unpopular always and everywhere. During the war our people submitted to it not only with cheerfulness, but with alacrity—for they saw that it was of instant and inevitable necessity to the salvation of the nation. But this feeling will decrease with the lapse of time. It is already far weaker than it was two years ago. Every great productive interest in the country is importunate at Washington for relief from taxation. Every manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania clamors incessantly to have its own taxes lightened or removed, and everybody else's doubled. The Pennsylvania members of Congress are the foremost advocates for protection against competition, relief from taxation, and an inflation which shall keep things quiet as long as possible. This cannot last long. Congress has got to provide for paying the public debt, principal and interest, if it is to be paid at all;—and it can do this only by imposing taxes upon the property and business of the people sufficient to meet it. It must husband the public resources, for vast as they are they will be taxed to the utmost in this gigantic work. It must bring into activity the labor, the enterprise and the capital of every section of the country, for all will be needed in this work is to be performed.

President JOHNSON's warnings against repudiation are timely and true. Congress will much better perform its duty by heeding and acting upon them than by impeaching him for having uttered them.

THE GREAT SHOW.—It may now be considered as pretty well settled that, at least at the opening of the Universal Exposition, there will be no such overwhelming mass of Americans in Paris as the Parisians have been anticipating. It is but a fortnight till the grand show begins, and although the French, English and German lines of steamers to American ports are carrying their complement of passengers, there is no crushing demand for extra accommodation. As the Spring and Summer advance the volume of travel will unquestionably largely increase, but even then the increase will depend considerably on the reports of the pioneers as to the glories of the Exposition, and upon the way in which the Parisians treat their American visitors. Of late years they have got the impression that Americans are fond of squandering the huge fortunes which so many of them possess, and that our countrymen will not only submit to extortion, but rather enjoy it. They have undoubtedly had reason for this opinion in the conduct of a good number of Americans who have been abroad during the past few years; but we warn them against applying the idea to those who visit the Exposition, especially at its first stages. If they conduct themselves in a reasonable and becoming style, the capacity of the *Great Eastern* itself, as well as that of the regular steamers, in the carrying of passengers, will be put to the test before the Summer is over.

Accepting Settled Facts—Prudent Counsel.

The disposition to accept the situation and adapt themselves to its requirements, evidently grows among the Southern people. The folly of kicking against the pricks begins to be appreciated. The Macon (Ga.) *Journal*, approving the course pursued by the Virginia Legislature and the altered tone of the leading journals of Richmond, remarks:

> "No possible reaction in the Northern mind can relieve the Southern States from the final consummation of the policy which has been adopted by the Radicals. We have no doubt 'capitalists, merchants and bankers' will squirm over it, and vent their sighs and groans more eloquently than the Southern people, the real sufferers, who are accustomed to misfortune; but nothing can exceed the indifference of the Radicals to merchants, bankers and capitalists. The power is theirs for two years to come, and they are backed up by the great body of the voters and the preachers.
>
> Negro suffrage, then, is and will be a fixed fact, and once conceded, we have not the smallest idea it will ever be withdrawn. When and where in America, in the regular operation of politics, was suffrage ever restricted and curtailed? Wisdom, then, tells us that, accepting settled facts, we should address ourselves with prudence and judgment to the work of reconciling them, as far as possible, to the common welfare. Whites, instead of refusing to vote, should see the greater importance of using the suffrage for their own protection and the public good. Instead of turning their backs upon politics in listless disgust, the situation demands new care and a more cautious and prudent administration than ever."

This is the sensible view, and the signs of the times betoken acquiescence in it by the South. Nothing is more certain than the purpose of the North to finish the work of reconstruction on the basis laid down by Congress; that basis may not be the best possible, but it is the one on which the excluded States will be brought back.

Irrespective of the advantages to be gained by the Southern whites from active participation in the prescribed measures of reconstruction, the effect upon the mind of Congress and the North cannot but be beneficial. Much of the harshness which is embodied in the act lately passed, and in other measures of the party in power, has proceeded from a conviction that the inaction of the South is a result of insolence and obstinacy. The conviction may be to some extent unfounded and unjust, but it exists, and its tendency is to reconcile the represented States to the policy of coercion. All this will be greatly changed when it becomes evident that the South not only submits to the terms imposed, but recognizes the leading facts of the settlement as irreversible, and, therefore, to be used, rather than thwarted and abused.

On the other hand, the Southern Press affords abundant evidence that it is in the power of Congress to hasten the movement which has commenced, and render powerless the politicians who denounce and resist the appeals of Ex-Gov. BROWN and others like him. But one thing is necessary to accomplish these objects. Let Congress demonstrate its adherence to the present plan of reconstruction as a finality, and summarily squelch all disturbing projects, by whomsoever introduced, and a formidable source of mischief will be removed. Reconstruction is the end to be attained; the present law, perfected in its details by Mr. WILSON's supplementary bill, will accomplish the purpose; and he is an enemy to both sections who would introduce fresh elements of difference and difficulty.

The New District Commanders.

Probably no fitter choice of military commandants for the five Southern Districts was easily possible, than that which the President has just made. The five soldiers named—THOMAS, SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, ORD and SICKLES—have a national and healthy fame. They are not noisy, impracticable theorists, but men of fair judgment, resolute, not alarmed by rumors or moved by threats. They became distinguished not entirely by displaying genius in the field, but by their force of character and executive ability. They possess the confidence of Gen. GRANT. The promptness with which their nominations were acted upon by the President and Cabinet, and their speedy assignment to duty, forms a happy augury that the Military Law of Congress will be carried out in good faith and to the letter by all branches of the Government.

When the subject of the choice of military commandants was first brought up, there was much popular anxiety to know on whom it would fall. It was clear that the effect of the law might be deadened by carefully picking out officers who distrusted the expediency of putting the South under military control. The difficulty seems to have been well met, for it is noteworthy that the officers now in command of the regions created into districts by the law of Congress, have been, without a single exception, retained in analogous commands. Gen. SCHOFIELD has been retained in Virginia, to which he was assigned on returning from Europe, and on the transfer of Gen. TERRY to Dakotah. Gen. SICKLES commands both Carolinas, as heretofore, his place being temporarily filled during his absence by Gen. ROBINSON. Gen. THOMAS no longer has Kentucky and Tennessee under his control, because they are in no district whatever, but Georgia and Alabama remain to him and Florida is added, making up for Mississippi, which is taken away. This latter State is given to Gen. ORD in addition to his own old command of Arkansas. SHERIDAN retains Louisiana and Texas, Florida, as we have seen, being transferred from him to THOMAS. Thus all possible objections from any quarter to the appointees have been effectually met by continuing Gen. GRANT's subordinates in command. It is unquestionable that the law was originally drafted in such a form that these officers might be so appointed. We may congratulate Congress and the country on the result.

The key-note to the execution of the law is already struck by Gen. SCHOFIELD in Virginia. In assuming command of the First District, with headquarters at Richmond, that officer notifies all civil authorities under the Provisional State Government to continue in their duties till he may otherwise order. In this way he wisely avoids that peril of anarchy which was feared by some statesmen as the inevitable issue of the bill. He proposes to exercise military power "only so far as necessary to accomplish the objects for which it was conferred." Other commanders will take the same ground—save, perhaps, in exceptional quarters like Texas, or at some unusual epoch like that of a turbulent election. In this way the desired revolution in the feeling of Southern society will be accomplished, and none the less effectually for being smooth and noiseless.

EMIGRATION.—Notwithstanding the continued large arrivals of emigrants, the *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the prospects of increase are very doubtful. It says:

> "Throughout Germany the peasantry own small parcels of land, averaging half an acre to each, which formerly were often sold to the commune or local Government to provide their owner with funds to defray the expenses of passage to this country. Now, the communes having been impoverished by the devastations of the late war, are unable to buy the land. Another reason for anticipating a decreased immigration is, that Prussian officers in charge of the ports of Bremen and Hamburg are exerting their authority to prevent male citizens leaving the country. A few days since two steamers arrived here with the baggage of ninety emigrants, the owners, all young men, having been removed from the vessels by the Prussian officers, just as the steamers got under headway. These men are detained upon the claim of the Prussian Government, that they are liable for military service to that power."

Inability to raise the means of escape from the Old World must, of course, retard the emigration of certain classes. But the political reasons assigned by the *Journal of Commerce* seem to point to another conclusion than that at which it has arrived. The more oppression, the more intense the anxiety, the more inflexible the purpose to seek refuge on this continent. And this cause will operate powerfully in Ireland as well as in Germany. Irrespective of speculation on the subject, there are good reasons for anticipating a tide of emigration in excess of that of last year, enormous as it was. German correspondence published in the Northwest represents the preparations for emigration as unprecedented in their magnitude. "They are coming by hundreds of thousands," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer* on the authority of German informants, and the statement is corroborated by much that has appeared in other journals. The efforts which some of the Southern States are making to draw white labor from Europe will also produce considerable effect, and with every new comer we have additional guarantee of a yet greater ratio of increase. Our emigration this year promises to be larger than ever, and it will continue to grow, unless disturbing elements arise, and of these there is at present no probability.

THE STREET RAILWAYS AND THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The crotchety individuals who are opposed to having the new Post-office located at the lower end of the Park, are just now ringing the changes upon the increased obstructions to travel which they imagine it would cause. The fact is that nine-tenths of the pressure at the junction of Park-row and Broadway is directly chargeable to the fact that so many lines of street railways converge at that point, and that the cars make the lower angle of the Park their stopping and starting place. They do this, too, in direct violation of all right. Neither private individuals nor corporations can be privileged to usurp the public highway, and make any point in it a place for the permanent transaction of business. Cars may be chartered to run through the streets, but they have no right to stand still in them longer than may be necessary to pick up or to discharge passengers, and the railway companies have no authority to make their depot on the public thoroughfare. The same reasons which would justify them in doing this would make it right for us to place the TIMES printing presses in the square in front of our office, instead of putting them in underground vaults. In justice to the public, the railway companies should be compelled to secure some building in the neighborhood of their down-town terminus, to be used as a depot, and the fact that they will be obliged to do this when the new Post-office shall be erected is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the erection of that building on the lower angle of the Park.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—Missouri and Minnesota, through their Legislatures, have affirmed the principle of impartial suffrage. In Ohio, Illinois and Michigan the Legislatures have refused to obliterate caste distinctions, by the adaptation of their Constitutions to the altered circumstances of the country. These adverse decisions are inexplicable, in view of the action of the Republican Party in Congress, and the position it has assumed on the suffrage question. After enfranchising the colored citizens of the District of Columbia, and forcing upon the South their universal enfranchisement, it is difficult to imagine any plea with which the Northern States may justify the present disability on account of color. Certainly there is no consistency in the course of Legislatures controlled by large Republican majorities, after the formal promulgation of the Republican policy in the halls of Congress. If the party has any distinctive principle, the principle of impartial suffrage must be considered peculiarly its own. It has proclaimed it part of the groundwork of national reorganization, by enacting it wherever Congressional authority extends. And the States composing Congress cannot decently refuse to ratify in their individual capacity the principle to which they have given effect by their aggregate authority. If the blacks of Georgia are entitled to votes, and are intrusted with them without any qualification, on what pretence are the blacks of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan to remain branded with political inferiority?

REWARDING FRIENDS AND PUNISHING ENEMIES.—The Senate keeps on rejecting the President's appointments in large number; and the Presidential patronage, or power of appointment which ordinarily is of such great consequence to himself and his friends, is now of but little account in regard to either. In fact, it is almost a total disqualification for office, either civil or military, to be a supporter of the President. In some cases Mr. JOHNSON seems to have found it hard to make an appointment which the Senate would confirm. The Surveyorship and Collectorship of the port of Boston, in particular, have been singularly difficult positions to fill. Gens. SWIFT and COUCH, Messrs. BANCROFT and ADAMS, have all been tried, but none of them could pass the Senatorial ordeal. Other distinguished names have been proposed, but they have declined the honor of nomination, in anticipation of their fate. The Presidential incumbent is thus deprived of the time-honored privilege of rewarding his friends, while the "Tenure of Office" Law has taken from him the power of punishing his enemies.

A SIGNIFICANT IMPORTATION.—Heretofore we have looked for gold dust and silver bars from the State of California, latterly the quantity and quality of her wines have been noticeable, but within the past two months she has sent us wheat and flour in such bulk as to attract attention and merit comment. By the arrival of the steamer this week 2,000 barrels, 2,016 sacks and 4,022 packages of flour were added to the stock in market, while by a sailing vessel which arrived on the same day were received 17,495 sacks of wheat.

Although this flour is not as desirable for family use as some of our Eastern brands, it is excellent in quality and pays a very fair profit. Old merchants who, in 1849, paid from $100 to $250 a barrel in San Francisco for Eastern flour, may well open their eyes at a profit of a dollar a barrel on a similar article raised at the other end of the same route.

CONGRESS.—We surmise that the present session of the Fortieth Congress will not be of great duration. Beside the supplemental reconstruction measures, several other large schemes of a financial and special character have been broached; but there has been a palpable indisposition to discuss or take action upon them. Even the bills looking to a depletion of the Treasury for one project or another, which are introduced in endless number on all occasions, have ceased to be regarded with hope on one hand or interest on the other. It appears to be felt that there is a poor prospect even for them. We certainly do not think the country is desirous of having Congress suffer any more in the public service at present. Therefore, taking all things into consideration, there will be no lamentation over an early adjournment.

BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.—It was promised by Mr. MORRISSEY's friends, if not by himself, when he was running for Congress, that in case of his election he would give up all connection with the peculiar pursuits with which his name has latterly been associated. This was even held forth as a reason why he should be elected. Now, it cannot be considered an impertinent inquiry if this alleged promise has been fulfilled. His own word is implicitly trusted, as everybody knows; and we have no doubt that if the promise were really given out authoritatively, it has been kept to the letter. The fact that many other members of Congress break pledges made before election, is not to the point.

Casual Notes.

—At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. STONE presented a report from the Sanitary Committee, in which they express their apprehensions of the return of cholera in an epidemic form the coming Summer, and urge the vital necessity of securing a land quarantine for the accommodation of passengers arriving at this port in infected vessels. They recount the unsuccessful efforts of the Board of Health to secure such accommodations last season, and give a graphic description of the danger and suffering resulting from their failure, and conclude by saying that they are utterly powerless in the premises, and if the Legislature fails to provide a suitable land quarantine at its present session, they wish the public to distinctly understand that the Board of Health will not hold themselves responsible for the results that may follow.

Whether the Board of Health do not exaggerate the importance of Quarantine restrictions as a preventive of epidemic cholera, and whether the "theory" on which they say they acted last is a true theory or not, may be a question among sanitarians of equal repute with those who compose the New-York Board of Health; but the report of the Committee establishes one thing definitely and satisfactorily, and that is if there is to be a quarantine at all, it should be upon land, and not upon such narrow, cramped, cribbed and confined floating hulks as the Board of Health were compelled to put up with last Summer.

—An address "to the parents and the public of Virginia" upon the subject of education appears in the Richmond papers, bearing the signatures of Gen. R. E. LEE, J. B. MINOR and R. L. DABNEY. The document abounds in platitudes, or at least in what would seem to be such to the people of the North, but which may after all be novelties to the majority of Southerners. In connection with these, some sound principles are set forth which are specially applicable to the South, as may be seen from the following sentence:

> "An essential part of the education of youth is to teach them to serve themselves, and to impress upon them the fact that *nothing good can be acquired in this world without labor*, and that the very necessaries and comforts of life must be procured by earnest and regular exertion. They should also be taught to know that after having been reared and educated by their parents they should not expect them to provide further for them, and that their future subsistence and advancement must depend upon themselves."

Southern youth have not been taught in years past to take precisely this view of the necessity of labor, and the fact that such sentiments are now impressed, as of special importance to the South, by such men shows that the Southern people are beginning to adapt themselves to the new condition which the abolition of Slavery has produced.

—We spoke a few days ago of the unsubstantial manner in which houses have been built of late, owing to the reckless selfishness of their owners, who seek to make profit from the danger of the public. A curious illustration of the justice of our remarks occurred a few days since in Brooklyn. There has just been completed a block of three-story and basement brick houses, the end one of which, a corner house, was to be partly occupied as a drug-store. A family was preparing to move in, but fortunately did not complete their preparations, for the house fell clear down, collapsed into a heap of bricks and timber. How many more of the block will similarly go down cannot be surmised—probably, however, there will be trouble in getting tenants if they continue to stand. And this "accident" is what hundreds of houses are liable to at any moment.

—Mr. Justice CONNOLLY's speech at the Fenian meeting the other night, was facetious in some particulars, and ferociously belligerent in others. From a private citizen such language might be of little importance, but from a public officer, holding a place by the suffrages of the people, its propriety may possibly be doubted. However, it is not the first time that this notorious individual has forgotten that he was an American and a Judge, and it is not likely to be the last.

—Some of our cotemporaries are advising tenants to hold on, and not to make terms with landlords, but to be independent until the 1st of April, when "rents will have to come down." We would gladly believe this, but we find very little consolation in the last real estate item. From that we learn that Mr. ASTOR, who is the fortunate owner of a long block of sand-stone houses on Thirty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, has rented them for the ensuing year for $6,000 each. It may be that tenants in general will read this with lively satisfaction, but we don't believe they will.

— The offensive intrusion of sucking infants into places of amusement was the cause of a scene at a concert a while ago in Glasgow. Mr. SIMMS REEVES was the principal vocalist, and while in his opening song was interrupted by a "sweet little cherub" that did not sit up aloft, but down in its mother's arms in a front seat. Mr. REEVES desired the removal of the angel, but the audience sided with the little one, and urged the mother to remain. She was, however, gently led to the door and ejected. When REEVES undertook to go on, he met something like the sibillation that welcomed Mr. Satan when he got back to hell and told how he had put Eve out of Paradise. The concert was spoiled, and Glasgow is still divided upon the question whether the singer or the squaller had the best of it. We are not greatly troubled with these delightful blessings in our theatres, though now and then—(at the Museum often)—we hear their little sharps and trebles; but if we do not cry, "Put 'em out," it is certain we should make no opposition to the movement. TUPPER says, "A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," which may be very true in some houses, but not in a playhouse.

—The London *Athenæum* notices a singular literary event that has occurred in Germany. A peasant in the Vorareberg, who, by dint of hard reading, has acquired an unusual degree of education, has written a novel which "competent" judges have pronounced worthy of publication, and it will soon be brought out at Leipsic. This is a rare, but not wholly unprecedented incident. Herr VON HANFSTAENGEL, the most celebrated lithographic artist in Europe, was the son of a peasant in the Saxon Highlands, and his aptitude for art was early developed in the painting of those curious, rude memorial pictures which are posted up in every part of the German and Swiss mountains, to commemorate remarkable casualties or escapes. HANFSTAENGEL's talent was recognized by an artist. He was taken to Dresden, and there educated at the expense of the Crown, became famous as a lithographer, acquired wealth, and received one of the lower titles of nobility from the King of Saxony. That a common peasant should attain such distinction, was considered a remarkable illustration of the force of talent.

—The announcement that accompanied the publication of the will left by CHARLES F. BROWNE, (Artemus Ward,) to the effect that his property—some $60,000—shall be appropriated to the founding of an asylum for printers, has drawn from the Chicago *Tribune* a practical suggestion as follows:

> "We propose that the craft in all parts of the country, by a united resolve, provide that there be retained by the foreman of each newspaper and printing office, from the earnings of the journeymen, a sum equal to five mills upon each dollar of his weekly bill. This small tax, of one-half cent on the dollar, should be paid over to a local treasurer weekly, and by him forwarded to a general treasurer to be invested until such time as the asylum fund will be available. The tax is a small one to each person, but in ten years' time, if properly invested with its earnings, would constitute a fund equal to the establishment and endowment of an asylum equal to the demands of the craft, and worthy of the men whose infirmities of body may make them its inmates."

—The lists of Americans already published as arrived in Paris indicate the extent to which this country will be represented at the Exposition. The books at the several steamship offices are in some instances full for months in advance, and all of them are well taken up. In all probability the United States delegation will stand numerically second only to Great Britain. Our artists seem emigrating *en masse;* families are going in neighborhoods, while among the clergymen a revival of the old-fashioned "Europe fever" has sprung up, and the ecclesiastical body will take the gay city by storm.

—Mr. ARTHUR J. DELANY was one of the speakers at the Fenian meeting on Wednesday night. Alluding to his fighting friends in the old country, he solemnly assured his hearers that "they were determined to achieve their liberty or die before they surrendered." We do not doubt the determination; but may we ask where would be the need of surrendering after they were dead?

—Among the art items for the great Exposition, going forward by the *Fulton* on Saturday, are copies in color of MARTEL's fine picture of the Central Park, elegantly framed, and to make the view still more attractive to Americans, medallions of the leading men of New-York have been handsomely mounted about the frame.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—ITALIAN OPERA.—DONIZETTI wrote few operas more entirely charming than "Don Pasquale;" and, indeed, few comedies of wittier foundation exist even in the dramatic library. Lyrically and histrionically the work is a monument of earnest fun. It is full of humorous episodes that strike home; that one feels. The intriguing *Malatesta* is the model practical joker of the operatic stage. He is dignified harlequin—harlequin in modern full dress. His mischievous plots against the testy old *Don* are, in fact, practical joking embalmed in music. And such ripe, merry, expanding music as it is! The opera had a very charming representation last evening at the Brooklyn Academy, and received conscientious treatment from all the artists in the cast. Miss HAUCK, who has sometimes reminded us of DICKENS' last heroine, who was so pretty and so sweet, but, like the canary, so characterless, last night appeared to redeem herself from the partly odious comparison, by giving a great deal of very vivacious expression to the part of *Norina*. Her voice was in fine, fresh condition, and served her well. She had a very enthusiastic recall after her duet with the *Doctor*, (BELLINI,) which terminates the first act, and received other distinguishing signals of favor during the spirited scene with *Don Pasquale*, in the second, when the determined old nephew-hater, after wooing a model of blushing timidity, discovers he has won and wedded the concentrated essence of recklessness, prodigality and shrewishness. In this episode, too, Signor RONCONI carried off such honors as few lyrical artists have even aspired to in this vicinity, much less achieved. The scene, in short, created an enthusiasm, for a share of which Signors BARAGLI and BELLINI also made good claim. The work should be repeated in New-York, and likely will be. This evening "Crispino" will be given.

STEINWAY HALL.—Mr. HARRISON gives the third grand oratorio performance at Steinway Hall this evening, with Mme. PAREPA, Mme. RITTER, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, the Harmonic Society of two hundred voices, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra to assist in rendering it completely and justly. This will be the occasion of Mme. PAREPA's last appearance in oratorio. The last of Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN's very worthy series of Beethoven *matinées* will take place at Steinway Hall to-day at 3 o'clock.

LAST OF SHYLOCK.—This evening "Shylock" will be repeated at the Winter Garden for the last time, except that on Saturday there will be a matinée performance, and then farewell to the Jew for the season.

FANNY HERRING'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—The performance at the Bowery to-night will be for the farewell benefit of FANNY HERRING, who has for many years been the special favorite of the patrons of that house. A long and varied bill will be found in our advertising columns.

CORRECTION.—In a report, published in yesterday's TIMES, concerning the exciting scenes which are said to have distinguished a recent election for President of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street Railroad, Mr. SPENCER K. GREEN was represented as the successful candidate. He was also described as having been the contractor for removing dead animals and offal from the City, some years since. Our reporter was misinformed. There was a mistake in the surname. Mr. SPENCER K. GREEN is President of the Third-avenue Savings Bank, has never been connected with the Railroad Company in question, and is utterly innocent of having had anything to do with the offal contract.

Suicide in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 14.

HENRY J. PERCIVAL committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine. Cause, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Rejections by the Senate—Probable Speedy Adjournment of Congress—Death of Col. Turner—Business at the San Francisco Mint.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The repeated rejections of nominations by the Senate makes lively work for the President and the members of the Cabinet. For some of the offices as many as three persons have been severally nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate, and the Administration has been sorely puzzled to find a suitable fourth man to appoint. Recent developments have conclusively established the fact that most of the rejections have been brought about by aspirants for the places made vacant, and in several instances the old incumbents of fat offices in large cities, who were removed last Summer, have turned up in person or telegraphed here to urge the Senate to reject all nominations other than themselves, and thus force the Administration to put them back in their places. This sort of organized effort has been carried on so openly that it has become generally known, and the New-York *Tribune's* editorial of this morning, recommending the adoption of this plan by the Radicals, is regarded as but the expression of the determination previously made. Such a course, if persisted in, must result in a total suspension of some branches of the Civil Government, for the President cannot be induced to adopt the rule thus attempted to be forced upon him, and it may be safely asserted that hereafter no one who was removed last Summer for political reasons can receive an appointment again to fill the same office.

PROBABLE SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House gave conclusive evidence to-day of its desire to adjourn as speedily as possible. The journal was scarcely read and business begun before a resolution looking like actual business caused a motion to adjourn to be made, which was carried, and the House, after a session of only twenty-five minutes, adjourned for the day. All attempts to inaugurate new business in the House are met by serious opposition. It looks very probable now that Congress will adjourn next week until Fall, perhaps until December. The idea of adjourning until May is generally abandoned.

DEATH OF COL. TURNER.

The public will regret to hear of the death of Col. LEVI C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate of the War Department, which occurred at his residence in this city late last evening. Col. TURNER had a fine legal mind and indefatigable industry, and rendered very important service in his bureau throughout the war. He was widely known to the citizens of New-York, and a considerable portion of his life was spent in the profession of journalism. Over twenty years ago he was part proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and subsequently was an editorial writer on the New-York *Tribune*. He was 61 years of age, and resided at Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y.

BUSINESS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, for the year 1866, just received, it appears that the total amount of gold bullion delivered to the melter and refiner during the year was $29,905,206 72; the total amount returned by him during the same period was $29,903,134 42; showing the actual wastage to be $2,126 30, while the law allows a wastage of $59,810 52. The whole amount of silver bullion delivered during the same period was $1,645,403 65, and the amount returned was $1,648,518 26; showing an excess of $3,114 64, while the law allows a loss of $3,290 80. The working of the coiner was equally remarkable, and shows the manipulation of thirty millions of dollars of bullion in the San Francisco Mint, with a loss of only a little more than $500.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States a few days ago called together upon GARDNER, photographic artist, and their pictures were taken in a group. The picture will be about twenty by thirty inches.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The President has not determined upon the nomination of a successor to Mr. MOTLEY. The rejection of Mr. COWAN was only certified to the Executive yesterday.

The Slave Trade with Cuba—Arrival of the De Soto at Guadaloupe—Nominations Confirmed—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The United States Consul-General at Havana informs the State Department that the Spanish authorities are vigilant and active all over the island to discover and thwart any slave expedition, and that there has been and still is a chain of night sentinels throughout the coast of Cuba guarding all points where a landing could take place, and that the impression is general that on account of such vigilance and activity no slave expedition could have been fitted out. The Consul says he has become entirely satisfied that the *Rosa del Turia*, whose arrival in Havana was announced to the Department, came in ballast from Fenando Po, without Africans or any cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO AT GUADALOUPE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore CHARLES H. BOGGS, commanding United States steamer *De Soto*, dated Point a Letre, Guadaloupe, Feb. 9, announcing his arrival at that place on that date, having sailed from Laguayra on the 28th of January, after visiting Barbadoes and Martinique. The United States steamer *Unadilla* was at Barbadoes repairing. Commodore BOGGS found at Martinique on the 5th of February, the French fleet destined for Vera Cruz, consisting of three iron-clads and eight large transports, each capable of carry 1,200 men. Six transports had sailed before his arrival. The others were working day and night, taking in coal, stores, &c., and six sailed while the *De Soto* was there. The iron-clads and remaining transports, Commodore BOGGS writes, would sail on the 9th of February.

ACCIDENT TO THE SHIP SOUTHAMPTON.

Our Consul at Belfast reports that on the 20th February the ship *Southampton*, of New-York, ran on Skull Martin Rocks. She was hauled off the next tide and towed to Belfast. As she is leaking badly, she will be towed to Liverpool for repairs.

CAPE SPARTEL LIGHTHOUSE.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the Convention between the United States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden on the one part, and the Sultan of Morocco on the other part, concerning the administration and upholding of the lighthouse at Cape Spartel.

The Government of Morocco not at this time having any marine, either of war or of commerce, the expenses necessary for upholding and managing the lighthouse are to be borne by the contracting Powers by means of an annual contribution, the quota of which shall be alike for all of them, and if hereafter the Sultan should have a naval or commercial marine, he binds himself to take in the expenses in like proportion with the other subscribing Powers.

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.

Petitions are in circulation praying Congress to change the time for holding the election for Mayor in Washington, so as to allow that officer to be chosen at the municipal election to be held next June.

COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA.

Senator BUCKALEW and ex-Senator COWAN had an interview with Secretary McCULLOCH to-day in regard to the reappointment of Col. WILLIAM B. THOMAS as Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Education.

G. H. HEAP, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Tunis, *vice* AMOS PERRY, resigned.

BENJAMIN LE FEVRE, of Ohio, Consul at Batavia, Java.

Postmasters—Thomas J. Ruger, Jonesville, Wis.; Fred. S. Lovell, Kenosha, Wis.; Sylvester B. Allis, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Joseph G. Palen, Hudson, N. Y.; Elbert A. James, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wm. Polleys, Waverly, N. Y.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Franklin Travis, Seventh District of Tennessee; Jos. Ramsey, Fourth District of Tennessee; Peter A. Wilkinson, Third District of Tennessee; Robert Little, Third District of Illinois.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James H. Hart, Fourth District of Ohio; Daniel E. Nevin, Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania. The following nominations were rejected.

Postmasters—Isaac H. Hildebrand, Huntingdon, Penn.; J. H. Reeve, Newburgh, N. Y.; Jeremiah Ackley, Geneseo, Ill.; Charles E. Glass, Carlinsville, Ill.; A. W. Rawley, Susquehanna Depot, Penn.; H. M. Wead, Peora, Ill.; Chas. Case, Waukegan, Ill.; Geo. J. Senslein, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. J. Lash, Kendallville, Ind.

Naval Officer—L. P. Ashmead, Philadelphia.

United States Marshals—George H. Gordon, District of Massachusetts; Norman S. Andrews, Eastern District of Michigan; James Henry, Western District of Michigan.

United States Attorney—George W. Maguire, Eastern District of Missouri.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William P. Moore, Third District of Missouri; William C. Webb, Sixth District of Tennessee; Edward T. Ward, Fifth District of Missouri; James W. Black, Sixth District of Missouri.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James V. Kelso, Second District of Indiana; John H. Thomas, Seventh District of Ohio.

NAVY MATTERS.

Sailmaker JOHN A. BIRDSALL has been detached from the *Macedonian* and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeons L. E. HUNTER and J. M. GREENE have been ordered to duty as Examining Surgeons to the Medical Board at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Acting Ensigns JOHN C. LORD, J. F. CHURCHILL, and ISAAC T. CHOULS have been ordered to the *New-Hampshire*.

Sailmaker GEORGE W. GIST has been ordered to the *Macedonian*.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Paymaster JOHN A. BATES, Jr., attached to the storeship *Jamestown*, at Panama, on the 4th instant.

NAVY BULLETIN.

First Lieutenant ALFRED HELBERG, Fifteenth Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his company in the Department of the Tennessee.

Brevet Major THEODORE LATES, Thirty-first Infantry, has been ordered to report to Gen. MEADE, President of the Retiring Board at Philadelphia.

Capt. R. C. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, has been ordered to proceed home to report to Adjutant-General by letter.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. DEWITT, Jr., Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Maryland, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters in Baltimore, and ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. YATES presented memorials from the Legislature of New-Mexico for the completion of the Capitol building at Santa Fé; for an increase of the pay of the officers of the Territory; for the erection of a Penitentiary, and for the payment of claims for Indian depredations, &c.; all of which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Several private petitions were then presented and referred.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported back favorably the bill authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company of New-York to make soundings and lay a cable on the American coast to connect with the French coast; also, the bill to declare certain bridges across the Mississippi River public highways.

MAIL CONTRACT CANCELED.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution to cancel a Post-office contract for carrying the mail from Portland, Oregon, to Lincoln, Cal., now in the hands of his colleague, Mr. CORBETT. He explained, in offering the resolution, that Mr. CORBETT took the contract before he was elected to the Senate, and desired now to relinquish it, under the act of Congress prohibiting Senators or Members from holding contracts under the Government. Passed.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the bill of the House to suspend the law of the last session for the relief of the heirs of JOHN E. BOULIGNY. It was taken up and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the transportation of European and foreign mails between New-York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, and authorizing the guarantee on behalf of the United States of the bonds of said Company to an amount not exceeding $3,500,000; the Company to fit out within one year seven first-class ships for the service named, the bonds to be issued upon the completion of the same, but not to a greater amount than fifty per cent. of the value of each respectively. The compensation of the Company for the service rendered is not to exceed in amount the whole sum received for postage on the letters, newspapers, &c., transported.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

PURCHASE OF AN ISLAND IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of that portion of Long Island, in Boston Harbor, Mass., belonging to JAS. F. AUSTIN, for the purpose of erecting thereon a fort, etc., paying therefor $5,000, as agreed upon between the owner and the agent of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

USE OF LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, adversely upon the joint resolution of Mr. WILSON, prohibiting the use of liquor in the Capitol, but presented an amendment to the joint rule, providing that no liquors shall be offered for sale or kept within the Capitol or any room connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto, and that the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses shall enforce the provisions; and an officer or employe who shall violate the rule shall be dismissed from office.

CANAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal from some point in Tehoma or Colusa County to a point on the Sacramento River in Solono County, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend their road westward through the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona to the east boundary line of California, and, with the consent of that State, through the same to the Pacific Ocean, the said company to be entitled to all the privileges, grants of land, loan of bonds, &c., as are granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

SURROGATE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to create the office of Surrogate in the District of Columbia; to provide for the appointment, and define the duties of guardians; to abolish the office of Jail Warden, and to transfer the appointment of Marshal in the District of Columbia to the Justices of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to provide in part for the extension of the Capitol grounds. It appropriates $20,000, to be used for the purpose of grading and filling up the grounds. Passed.

PENSIONS SPECIALLY GRANTED.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of putting pensions granted by special acts of Congress on the same footing as those granted under general laws. Adopted.

PRINTING THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. NORTON introduced a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Bankrupt Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and it was taken up and read at length. The reading having been concluded, Mr. DRAKE asked if the substitute recommended by the Judiciary Committee was open to amendment?

The Chair said it was.

Mr. DRAKE said he had several amendments to offer, the first was to insert in the third section a provision that at the election provided for in the preceding sections, the registered votes of each State shall vote on the question of holding a State Convention and forming a Constitution. Those in favor of the Convention shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For a Convention;" those opposed shall have "Against a Convention," written or printed on their ballots. The persons appointed to superintend the election shall make returns of the votes for and against. The Commanding General, to whom the same shall be returned, shall ascertain the total vote, and if a majority of the whole number of those in any State shall have voted for such a Convention, it shall be held; if a majority shall have voted against the Convention no such Convention shall be held.

Mr. DRAKE said he did not like the provision of the bill as reported on the subject. He did not think the individuals elected as members of the Convention should have it in their power to make an official expression of what they choose to declare to be the wishes of the people, but that the people themselves should, by their votes, directly declare their wishes on that subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had considered a proposition similar to that now introduced by Mr. DRAKE, but they had considered that it was best as now in the bill. Frauds were effectually guarded against by the provision that the Constitution must be ratified by a majority of the registered voters. He hoped the bill would be passed as it came from the Judiciary Committee. If many amendments were adopted, it would be incongruous.

Mr. DRAKE replied to Mr. TRUMBULL, arguing the necessity for guarding the Southern people against the possibility of betrayal into the adoption of a Constitution against their wishes. The very men who had misled these people during the last six years were now ready to mislead them again.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN believed there was sufficient security in the provision requiring the consent of a majority of the registered voters to the formation of a constitution.

Mr. HOWARD hoped Mr. DRAKE's amendment would be adopted as a necessary protection to getting a full expression of the popular voice. The bill recently passed holds out a proposition by accepting which the Southern States may be rehabilitated and restored to their rights. He thought it proper to bring the knowledge of these terms to the whole people of the South, and he knew of no better way of doing this than by submitting to them the question whether they were willing to comply with them.

Mr. FESSENDEN liked the proposition in this bill which required a registration of the votes and secured the free exercise of the right of voters to all who were entitled to it; but he did not think it ought to be made the duty of a commanding officer to call a convention that ought to be left to the people. The President was denounced for thrusting upon the people of the South constitutions to which they had not given their assent. He did not think that men who had called this usurpation in the President should favor the compulsory formation of constitutions now. His mode would be to get the registration first, and put it into the hands of the Provisional Governor, when the Provisional Governors expressed a desire to call a convention then the Commanding General should do what is required of him to assemble it. He thought it very essential that there should be no forcing of the people into the formation of a Constitution. He would wish them neither to be forced into the Union again nor kept out of it forcibly. The Union Party had agreed upon terms upon which they could come back, and it ought to be left entirely to them to act of their own accord.

Mr. MORTON was opposed to submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the rebels at all in the beginning. If two-thirds of the lawful voters of the South were not in favor of a Convention let them stay at home—but let them not be able to defeat the work of reconstruction. Let the Convention be held and the Constitution formed. It is quite enough for them to have a voice in the ratification of the Constitution after it is formed.

Mr. HOWARD contended for the right of Congress at such time and in such manner as it saw fit to restore the rebel States. He was not in such a hurry to complete this work as to admit a State without a clear and fair expression of the will of a majority of its citizens. A minority government could not exist in this country, and if any State contained a majority opposed to returning to the Union, he was for keeping it out till doomsday, or until its people repented in dust and ashes of their own crimes.

Mr. STEWART supported the bill as it came from the Judiciary Committee, believing it to meet all requirements, and to need no amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON did not believe the Government could subsist long with ten States out of the Union. It was the duty of Congress to hasten the work of reconstruction on this account.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Williams and Yates—27.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend the fourth section by adding the following proviso:

> *Provided*, That no such Constitution shall be considered as entitling the State for which it is framed to such representation, unless it provide that all elections for State, county or municipal officers, the electors shall vote by closed ballot, and such mode of voting shall never be changed without the assent of Congress.

While Mr. DRAKE was advocating his amendment, he was interrupted by Mr. CONKLING, who inquired: "Suppose they should adopt Constitutions in which they should insert this provision, and after their Representatives are admitted, on the next occasion of revising their Constitution, should strike out that provision, and substitute a provision ordaining *viva voce* voting, what was Mr. DRAKE or what was Congress going to do about it?"

Mr. DRAKE replied that if they form a Constitution with this provision in it, and afterward violate it, they will have violated an express stipulation in their Constitution and an express contract with this Government, and he, (DRAKE,) for one, would be prepared to say that the State should not have a Senator or Representative in these halls as long as that violation existed.

Mr. CONKLING—That is, you would turn them out.

Mr. DRAKE—Certainly, without a moment's hesitation.

Mr. CONKLING had only to say that it would be rather an awkward thing to do in many respects. It would be especially awkward in view of the fact that the Supreme Court had repeatedly decided in one case originating in Alabama, for instance, that any such contract would be absolutely and utterly void for all purposes.

After further colloquy on this subject, Mr. DRAKE said that on reflection he was strengthened in the belief he had expressed on being first questioned, that Congress would have a right to thrust out Senators and Representatives under the circumstances mentioned by him. If the time ever came to test the question, if we had men of nerve in the Senate they would carry out this idea. He came from a State where there were no Conservative Radicals, and the people indorsed that kind of radicalism.

Mr. TRUMBULL, replying to Mr. DRAKE, said he had not such an opinion of the people, either North or South, as to deny them an open ballot. To do so would be to encourage fraud and ballot stuffing, without securing any compensating good for such an act.

Mr. FESSENDEN preferred not to put such provisions in this bill, but to leave all such matters to be considered when the Constitutions of these States are presented to Congress for revision.

Mr. CONKLING, having sent for a volume of HOWARD's reports, read from one of the decisions to show that a condition, exacted as a condition of the admission of a State, ceased to have any binding effect when the State became sovereign and assumed its functions as a member of the Union. He had very great doubt whether this provision, if it could be imbedded in the Constitutions of any of the late rebel States, would add to the security of the people it was designed to protect.

Mr. WILSON said that, at the risk of being classed as a Conservative Radical, he should vote against this amendment. They had had some experience on this subject in Massachusetts; they passed a secret ballot law there once; it met with the disapprobation of the people and was finally modified so as to tolerate, instead of compelling such a way of voting. He thought the country would look upon this as rather a narrow point to make, and as seeking an occasion for keeping the States out of the Union, rather than endeavoring to get them back.

Mr. DOOLITTLE believed it to be unconstitutional to impose any such condition on a future State. All such matters were left to the States by the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON said he would vote for Mr. DRAKE's amendment if the clause referring to the future were omitted, and it provided simply that voting by closed ballots shall be provided for in the Constitutions. He believed it very important that the voting should be by closed ballot, but he doubted the right of Congress to impose a condition of this kind, which should be binding in the future.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the advantages of voting by ballot were over estimated. The only result obtained by it was an opportunity for cunning people to deceive others. It was idle to attempt to make the employe independent of his employer by this means. It would afford no protection. He objected to the attempt in this manner to establish immutable principles in constitutions. He believed it was policy to subject constitutions to periodical revisions and opportunities for reform. He hoped to see the day when votes would be registered, and kept for examination.

Mr. CORBETT did not believe the amendment of Mr. DRAKE would accomplish the purposes for which it was intended. He spoke briefly against it.

At the conclusion of Mr. CORBETT's remarks, the Senate, pending the consideration of Mr. DRAKE's amendment, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that charges of irregularities in the Treasury Department had been made through the Press and in the House, and that such statements are calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country; and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to investigate all such charges, and to report to the House the present outstanding Government indebtedness, as represented by currency, bonds, compound-interest notes and other promises to pay; the deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over-issues, if any; whether coupons or duplicated bonds have been presented, and if so, what amount of such has been redeemed, and to inquire into all other irregularities, &c.

Mr. CHANLER objected, as the last clause was too indefinite and opened up too wide a field of inquiry.

Mr. COVODE gave notice that he would move on Monday to suspend the rules so as to offer the resolution.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress.

EIGHT HOURS FOR LABOR.

Also, a bill to constitute eight hours a day's work for all mechanics and laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN desired to have the latter bill put on its passage now, but Mr. STEVENS objected.

DISCHARGED SAILORS.

FERNANDO WOOD presented the petition of Mayor HOFFMAN and citizens of New-York, asking the extension of the same privilege to sailors honorably discharged as is now extended by law to soldiers.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER.

The Speaker presented the reply of the Congressional Printer to the inquiry contained in a resolution of March 11, respecting the purchase of printing paper.

DELEGATES FROM COLORADO.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report whether Mr. HUNT or Mr. CHILLICOTT, claiming as Delegates from Colorado, is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday. The motion was negatived.

The House then at 2:20 o'clock adjourned.

The Wreck of the Golden Sunset—Arrival of Her Passengers and Crew at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 14.

The passengers and crew of the bark *Golden Sunset*, numbering 37, arrived from Honolulu to-day. The vessel went ashore on Derby Island, one of the Phœnix group, Dec. 11. One seaman was drowned while launching the gig; the remainder of the crew and passengers were landed safely. The disaster is attributed to the incorrectness of the charts of this group of islands. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The British Commissioners at Honolulu have investigated the circumstances of the wreck, and have acquitted the Captain and officers of all blame.

In the case of the United States vs. Three Hundred Baskets of Champagne, in the District Court, judgment was rendered in favor of the Government.

Flour is quoted at $6 25, Wheat at $1 75, Legal Tenders at 74¼.

The Imperial Mining Company has declared a dividend of $15 per share, and the Empire Company $10 per share, for February.

MEXICO.

Gen. Marquez Assumes Command of the Imperial Forces in the City of Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, March 7, } *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14. }

Three days' later military news from the interior, up to Feb. 25, and general news up to the 28th, have been received.

MARQUEZ takes command of the Imperial forces in the City of Mexico. He is called the "Tiger of La Cubuya." He says in a proclamation: "I have given you proof enough how I shall conduct myself and defend what is intrusted to me."

On the 25th MAXIMILIAN marched to meet ESCOBEDO and give him battle. MAXIMILIAN's forces are estimated at 14,700, and those of the Liberals at 32,000. The entire armies in the field number—Republicans, 45,000, and Imperialists, 35,000. The decisive battle would probably be fought about the 29th.

Abandonment of Acapulco by the French—Letter to the Mexican Minister.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The following is a translation of a letter received to-day by Minister ROMERO:

LA PROVIDENCIA, Feb. 10, 1867.

Acapulco is still in the hands of the French, but it will be abandoned, according to a communication that the French Vice-Consul addressed in the name of the Admiral to the officer commanding our forces at Camp Labana, asking for an interview.

I instructed that officer to decline this, as I see no object in it since the post will soon be abandoned.

My son, Gen. DIEGO ALVAREZ, left this place on the 12th ult. for Iquala, this city having been abandoned.

My son went with 4,000 men from this State to Cuernavaca; with this force, which is well equipped, having artillery and cavalry in due proportion, he will contribute with the other forces now in the valley of Mexico to give the final blow to the tottering Empire.

(Signed) JUAN ALVAREZ.

THE FLOOD IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Twenty-seven Lives Lost at Helena—Terrible Suffering at Chattanooga—Great Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 14.

The officers of the steamer *Rockford*, just from Arkansas River, report the country overflowed, with great loss of property and suffering among the inhabitants.

Twenty-seven lives had been lost at Helena by the flood, mostly freedmen.

The steamer *Peter Balen*, damaged by running into the bank of the river at Red Fork, lost part of her cargo. A soldier and a deck hand were also lost.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 14.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the reports of suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee River are appalling. At Chattanooga, on the 11th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep. Many houses are topling over and others floating away.

The Mayor, with a *posse* of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agent of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th.

The loss of property is estimated at $1,000,000.

Gen. CARLIN, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. BURNS, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, returned last night from Washington. He says the road and bridges shall be repaired in the shortest possible time.

LATER FROM CINCINNATI.

The flood here continues to increase. The gas lamps along the river are out of sight, and the first story of the houses are completely submerged. Front and Water streets are partially inundated. The river will rise two or three feet more.

The weather to-day has been colder than was ever before known at this season in Cincinnati. At 6 A. M. the mercury was only twelve degrees above zero.

New-York State Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The Conference Committee of the Assembly and Senate, on the bill providing for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, have agreed. They will report in favor of holding an election on the fourth Tuesday in April, four delegates to be chosen from each Senate District, and thirty-two at large; colored men to vote, deserters and rebels excluded. The Convention to meet in Albany on the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. WEED is the only Democrat on the Committee who dissents from the report.

Fenian Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians and the friends of Ireland was held in Faneuil Hall this evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with and giving assistance to their brethren who are at present battling for the liberation of their native land. Addresses were made by P. A. COLLINS, of Boston; JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN and P. N. CRONIN, of New-York, and J. E. FITZGERALD.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and a large sum was realized by contributions to the cause.

Texas Legislature.

GALVESTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Conservatives are moving for a session of the Legislature. The San Antonio *Express*, a Radical paper, says one will positively be held to divide the funds on hand, and organize for future action. The weather is cold for the season.

A Cotton Mill Destroyed at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, March 14.

The cotton-batting mill in this city was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The machinery and a large quantity of cotton were destroyed. Loss $20,000.

Fenian Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 14.

A Fenian mass meeting was held in the City Hall to-night. Several hundred were present, and considerable spirit was manifested.

The Reconstruction Bill for Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14.

No orders have been received, as was anticipated, relative to enforcing the Military Government Bill.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, March 14.

The bill to bridge the Mississippi at Winona, has passed both Houses.

Annual Ball of the Americus Club.

The Americus Club, whose name is a synonym for jollity and good-fellowship, held its annual ball at the Academy of Music last night. To say that it was well attended is almost superfluous, for the members of the Americus number too many friends not to draw an overflowing house. The Academy was as full as it could hold, and the necessary room be afforded for the promenade and dance. The guests commenced to arrive at quite an early hour, and after passing the barrier of police under command of Capt. BRACKETT, were received by the Committee and escorted to such positions as they chose. The stage and auditorium of the Academy were most tastefully decorated with banners and emblems of all kinds, and flowers both artificial and natural. Amid these floral beauties, cages containing birds with golden plumage and silvery voices hung, and during the evening these warblers rivaled the strains of the band, and, perhaps, even outdid them. Fountains of perfumed water poured forth their glittering streams, which danced and sparkled and fell in tiny cascades into the marble basins beneath. By 11 o'clock the majority of the guests had arrived, and the dancing floor presented a brilliant scene. Toilets rich with jewels, uniforms heavy with gold lace, set off by the sombre black suits of the majority of the guests, whirled through the mazes of the dance. Sober judges with time-frosted locks, portly city officials and stately military officers tooted it as deftly as if the intricacies of the "Lancers" and a "Mazurka" had been their sole study from boyhood up. The Committee of Arrangements had done their duty, and left nothing to be desired. Mr. TWEED's good-humored face shone like the sun at noon-day, while Mr. CHARLES HALL flitted about everywhere, and appeared to possess the power of being in several places at once.

But people will tire even of dancing. As the night wore on, an adjournment took place to the supper-room in the basement of the building.

The supper was much like other suppers, except that there appeared to be enough and to spare, which is not always the case. Gradually the Alps of ices and mountains of cake disappeared. The jellies [illegible] made to quiver to some purpose. The groves of pines were thinned out, and the chickens, oysters, champagne and other little matters were sent to keep company with the good things gone before.

Guests continued to arrive up to a late hour, and the dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until dawn.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Report of Gen. Howard.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, }
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, }
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1867. }

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to report as follows:

From official sources, and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the South, my estimate is 32,662 whites, and 24,238 colored people, making in all 56,900 who will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations for all per month, 1,707,000. For five months, the probable time required, 8,535,000 rations, at 25 cents per ration, the estimated cost will be $2,133,750. Of this sum an appropriation has already been made for the five months to the amount of $625,000, leaving an additional sum required of $1,508,750. This sum I deem sufficient to meet the extreme want occasioned by failure of the crop, and other causes referred to in the resolution of inquiry. The present appropriation is ample, provided the issues be confined to the classes named in the Freedmen's Bureau Act; but the additional sum named will be required, should the issue be extended as contemplated in the foregoing estimate.

The following table affords the detail of the estimate for the several States where want is reported to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, &c.

Hon. B. F. WADE, *President of the Senate*:

P. S.—Since my report was drawn up I received a joint estimate from the Assistant-Commissioner and Governor of Georgia greatly exceeding the amount in the table. I am, however, unwilling to recommend a larger appropriation for Georgia before another estimate shall be made based on a thorough inspection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner, &c.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

	No. destitutes.		No. rations needed.		Value at 25 cts per ration.
	Whites.	Blacks.	1 month.	5 months.	
Virginia	2,500	2,500	150,000	750,000	$187,500
North Carolina	3,000	2,000	150,000	750,000	187,500
South Carolina	5,000	5,000	300,000	1,500,000	375,000
Florida	500	1,000	45,000	225,000	56,250
Georgia	7,500	5,000	375,000	1,875,000	468,750
Alabama	10,000	5,000	450,000	2,250,000	562,500
Tennessee	1,000	1,000	60,000	300,000	75,000
Mississippi	1,862	2,038	117,000	585,000	146,250
Arkansas	1,000	500	45,000	225,000	56,250
Louisiana	300	200	15,000	75,000	18,750
Total	32,662	24,238	1,707,000	8,535,000	2,133,750

The Sculptor Powers on the Proposed Art Tariff.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, in a recent letter to the *Evening Post*, mentions that the artists in Florence are much alarmed at the prospect of a duty to be laid by Congress on works of art not by American artists, imported into the United States, and he incloses the subjoined letter from HIRAM POWERS, giving his views of the probable consequences of such a proceeding on the part of the Government:

MY DEAR SIR: There is a statement in the New-York *Evening Post* that Congress is about to lay a heavy duty on foreign works of art—so high, indeed, as to shut out, for the most part, foreigners from competition with native artists at home. But however this may be, its effect would be disastrous to American artists in Florence; for it is already threatened here to lay an export duty on our works, in retaliation for the duty already imposed on Italian art. I have talked with one of the representatives in the Italian Parliament on this subject, who says that while mere copies of paintings or sculptures may properly be taxed, he thinks that original works by living artists ought to go free of duty into America, as they do in France and England, and the Government here would not complain of such a law.

Of course we American artists here feel much anxiety on this matter. There is no hope for us if Congress increases the duty. We shall all have to leave here; for an export duty would tax our works for America not only, but everywhere else, and we could not live here.

It is possible that the Government might be induced to retaliate by an *import* duty on American produce—petroleum, for instance—which would be more just than an export duty on the works of a few Americans in Florence. There are no other of our artists in Italy, if I except in Rome and not under this Government. Thus you will perceive that an act which may be sport to those artists at home who have petitioned Congress, if passed by Congress, would prove death to all our hopes here. And surely it is an advantage to art in America that some of us should come abroad and study here. The intention cannot be to provoke hostility toward us on the part of foreign artists and foreign Governments.

I have no doubt that the Roman Government will follow suit if the Italian Government sets the example of retaliation.

And does our revenue require a high duty on original works of great masters abroad; or is it that the petitioners desire to compel our people to buy their pictures, or have no pictures at all?

I do not know if we Americans are not also included in the high duty proposed; and if so, then our case will be desperate, indeed. We shall have to run the gauntlet getting out of Italy with our works; and also in getting into America with them, paying some fifty per cent. at head and tail of our voyage.

It seems to me that the present plan is not a wise one. It is highly calculated to provoke retaliation. We want to sell our produce abroad, and a law might be made here to-morrow excluding the vast quantities of petroleum entering the ports of Italy from America. And who shall say that this would be unfair?

I wish you to publish this if you think it would do any good.

With kindest regards, I am sincerely yours,
FLORENCE, Feb. 24, 1867. HIRAM POWERS.

Electoral Manifesto of Garibaldi.

The *Avanguardia*, a new democratic journal published in Florence, contains in its first number, and in very large type, the following manifesto, addressed by Gen. GARIBALDI to the people of Italy:

"Citizens! to the electoral urn. We must secure for Italy liberty, menaced and imperiled by the Clerical Party and its accomplices. The efforts of every freeman should be directed to this vital aim. The new Chamber should have no partisans of liberticide projects nor the satellites of fallen dynasties—all accomplices of the Empire and of the Papacy. The general elections may either save or ruin the nation, may make an arena for reaction or a focus of progress. The Clergy are the subjects and soldiers of a foreign Power—an authority mixed and universal, political and spiritual, which commands, and will not permit discussion, which sows discord, and which corrupts. From these obstinate enemies of our country and of civilization we must take the means of mischief. The patriotism of priests should be devoted to the intellectual, moral and material progress of the people, and come forward to assist the public fortune. As our contest with the clergy is intently watched by the whole civilized world our victory over them will be the restoration of liberty of conscience, and the triumph of reason over prejudices. To the urn, then, citizens. To the urn, all of you. Your votes will proclaim to the world what kind of Government we are worthy of, and whether we are fit to be a nation great and free.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22."

FIRE IN CORTLANDT-STREET.—At about 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 21 Cortlandt-street, occupied as a shoe manufactory by HENRY FOX. The alarm was given at once, and the firemen were speedily at work, but owing to their inability to get water from four of the hydrants on Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, (from some unknown cause,) the fire gained headway rapidly, and before it could be checked the following losses were inflicted upon the building and contents: Mr. FOX, on stock, $1,000; J. SCHILLER, shoe manufacturer, second floor, $500; EDGAR R. FARMER & SON, trunk dealers, first floor, $250; damage to building about $500. Owing to the absence of the parties interested, nothing with reference to the insurances could be ascertained. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated stove.

Confessional.

H. Jerome, *Agent for the "Wheeler & Wilson" Machine* at Augusta, Ga., writing under date of Jan. 30, 1867, says: "I am a practical machinist, and have sold and repaired all kinds for the past twelve years—and I have come to the conclusion that the *Willcox & Gibbs Machine* is superior to *all* others."—*Advertisement*.

"BOYS"
will find a large stock of first clothing at low prices
at
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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, [illegible]

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Card

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

New Ready:
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—LOWERRE.—On Thursday, March 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, GEORGE W. ADAMS to JULIA C., youngest daughter of Thomas H. Lowerre, all of this City.

BAXTER—GOODWIN.—On Wednesday, March 13, at Pitman M. E. Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. R. Thorne, FREDERICK BAXTER to AUGUSTA, only daughter of Curtis Goodwin, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

MAIN—SQUIER.—In Plainfield, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Mr. Brown, JAMES E. MAIN, of Jersey City, to MARGARET P. SQUIER, of Plainfield, N. J.

WALLER—RAWSON.—At Grace Church, on Tuesday, March 12, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., EDWARD WALLER, Esq., of New-York City, to MARY, daughter of Alonzo Rawson, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

DIED.

DE MOTTE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, March 14, CYRUS BROWNING, eldest son of A. Huyler and Fannie M. De Motte, aged 2 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Van Reipen-av., Hudson City, N. J.

EDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS EDDER, of Prussia.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 351 Atlantic-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRIOTT.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, March 12, MARTHA B. HARRIOTT, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of Mr. Peter Melick, on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

MONTROSS.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 13, PHŒBE AMELIA, wife of Eugene Montross, aged 24 years, 2 months and 28 days, (daughter of John and Amelia West.)

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 112 North 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Flushing papers please copy.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 14, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, widow of Dr. Thomas Osborn, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at Riverhead, L. I., on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

VAN VLECK.—At Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 12, JANE W., wife of Peter Van Vleck, and daughter of the late David Keys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. M. Stratton, Esq., No. 204 East 18th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

VAN ALEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, JACOB PRUYN VAN ALEN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday next, at 3 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen-avenue.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WALTON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, GEORGE L. WALTON, late of Brooklyn, E. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Steamer *Red Jacket* from foot of Liberty-st. at 11:30 A. M.

WOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 13, of congestion of the lungs, LORIN WOOD, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, (near Division,) this afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

WATSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, March 14, JAMES R., only son of James and Elizabeth Watson, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 132 Market-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 1:45 P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.
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No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Proceeds of Benefit at Wallack's Theatre	$1,000 00
Helen King Shelton	50 00
Total	$1,050 00
Amount published yesterday	26,999 89
Total received to date	$28,049 89

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1867.

THE LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION acknowledge the following donations in clothing, &c.:

Mrs. Henry A. Young, 1 pkge. bedding and underclothing.
Mrs. Rumney, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mrs. Stamper, (Bay Ridge,) 2 pkgs. clothing.]
Mrs. P. Smith, 1 pkge. clothing.
Anonymous, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mr. Goodson, 2 pkgs. clothing.
Gould & Betts, 1 pkge. hats.
Mrs. E. White, 1 pkge. clothing.
"A Gentleman," 1 pkge. clothing.
Mrs. A. North, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mrs. St. George, 1 trunk clothing.
Mrs. Hiller, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mrs. B——, 1 pkge. clothing.
"A Lady," 2 pkgs. clothing.
Mrs. Justh, 3 pkgs. clothing.
Mr. Cranston, 2 pkgs. clothing.
Mr. Connelly, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mr. Cranston, 1 pkge. books.
Mr. Cranston, 1 pkge. clothing.
Mrs. E. S. Snyder, 1 pkge. clothing.
Marshall & Fields, 1 pkge. goods, calico, &c.

A Ladies' Auxiliary "Southern Relief Association" has been formed in Brooklyn. Contributions of money, food and clothing are earnestly solicited. Donations in money may be sent to Mrs. JAS. H. WHEATLEY, No. 128 Remsen-st.; contributions of food and clothing, in heavy packages, to the care of Messrs. WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 40 Water-st., Brooklyn; small packages may be sent to Mrs. GEORGE F. POWER, No. 50 Clinton-st. All the donations will be distributed in the South, through the different channels selected by the Ladies' Association of New-York.

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President—Mrs. HOSEA WEBSTER.
Vice-President—Mrs. ISAAC B. ST. JOHN.
Secretary—Mrs. DAVID M. STONE.
Treasurer—Mrs. JAMES H. WHEATLEY.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1867.

THE EXTRA DEMAND
For the APRIL NUMBER of
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Of which the leading "feechur"
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Can now be supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS CO., No. 121 Nassau-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth, per steamer *Fulton*, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Boston*, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer *Teutonia*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER will be made on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., before the Fire Commissioners and others interested, to test the value of the invention. Persons desirous of witnessing it can do so by applying to LEVY BROS., No. 8 Dey-st.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Broecker Building, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT BEATTY, Chairman.
N. D. TRAVER, }
G. W. [illegible] } Secretaries.

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An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburg, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, county and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, $1,000 each, for redemption, according to the terms of the mortgage, interest on which will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 2 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO anticipate payment of its bonds maturing on the 1st of May next, at a reasonable discount for the unexpired time.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

$10,000 WANTED TO INCREASE the capital of a well-established jobbing house in Dey-st.; good profits guaranteed. Address Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109¾	109⅞	June, 7-30	106¾	106⅞
Coupon, 1881	109¾	109⅞	July, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107¾	June, C.I.Nt's '64	117¾	118
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¼	109½	July, C.I.Nt's '64	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107½	Aug. C.I.Nt's '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's '64	115⅝	116
5-20 " new, '65	106¾	107	Dec. C.I.Nt's '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered	97¾	98	May, C.I.Nt's '65	113½	113¾
10-40 Coupon	97¾	98	Aug. C.I.Nt's '65	112½	112¾
Gold	134⅜	134½	Sept. C.I.Nt's '65	111¾	112
August, 7-30	106½	106⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's '65	110¾	111
N. Y. S. Bty Loan	106¼	106½			

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ½ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.

Full particulars furnished by
P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

Parties holding MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S Stock in their OWN NAME, desirous of avoiding PERSONAL LIABILITY, can dispose of the same, with a full guarantee, upon application to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Adams, American, United States and National Express Companies' stock bought and sold on commission or for account.

WANTED.

New-York Gas Company's Stock.
Metropolitan Gas Company's Stock.
FOR SALE.
42d and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Stock.
Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR.
No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building.

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF. BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.

OFFICE OF THE

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

No. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,811 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,860 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total		$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:		
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c.		$440,650 00
Cash		425,548 42
Bills Receivable		91,778 04
Premium Accounts not yet collected		943,564 68
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies		84,245 25
		3,103 0
Total		$1,988,869 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.		
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.		$3,506,069 14
		2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at | $1,988,869 39

The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75, | 1,356,157 59

	$632,711 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in	500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEO. G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of the

A. A. GADDIS, President.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, 20 years to run; interest payable January and July; for sale by TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

CITY STOCKS.

FIVES OF 1868 AND 1870,

Exchanged for Central Park 6s of 1874 and 1887.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
Adjoining Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-st.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by

STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 33 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A plot of ground with buildings, embracing an area of about four lots, to lease on a ground-rent for 21 years, or for sale. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

With steam power, two large well-lighted and airy rooms; size 22x8 and 25x80 feet; suitable for light work. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises, corner Fulton and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—PART OF A THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, (with range, gas and cold water,) consisting of both basements and sleeping room off kitchen, front parlor and four sleeping rooms on second floor; rent $700, or $650 without one hall bedroom on second floor. The upper story will be occupied by the owner (a widow lady) with her daughter; references required. If preferred the whole house will be rented partially furnished, and part pay taken in board of owner and daughter. Apply on the premises at No. 26 Fourth-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, to Mrs. DANIEL SMITH.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—FOR one or two years, a magnificent country seat; the house is large and stylish, partially furnished, 400 feet above and overlooking the Hudson: this is beyond question one of the most complete and elegant establishments on the river, and is as well adapted for a Winter as Summer residence; extensive green-house, (a splendid glass edifice,) gardens, lawn, coach-house, stables, &c. For permits, apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOcated at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; house 63x40; first story—parlor, dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, store-room, laundry and pantries; second story—eight bedrooms, bathroom and water-closet; attic story—three rooms; carriage-house, stable and sheds; hydrant in garden and carriage-house; good supply of young fruit. M. FLANNELLY.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, within thirty-five minutes of 30th-st., a large house containing about forty rooms, in the best part of one of the most desirable towns in the vicinity of New-York; to a responsible party, with means, a lease will be given; none others need apply. This place will command occupants the year round. Address Box No. 3,309 Post-office, or apply at the corner of Wall and South sts.

PLEASANT FAMILY MANSION NEAR FLUSHING—Specially adapted to a large family; seven-eighths of a mile from depot; adjoining residence of J. H. Brower; house 50x41; two stories, basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, piazza two sides, lawn, shrubbery, evergreen hedges; healthy location; excellent water; ground for vegetable garden; stable room if desired. Rent $600. PRINCE & CO., Flushing.

TO LET—TO A SMALL ADULT FAMILY, A small genteel two-story and basement house, pleasantly located on high ground, on Myrtle-st., near its junction with Bushwick-av., and near the Myrtle-av. Hotel, Brooklyn, E. D., 15 minutes by cars from Peck-slip ferry, and 38 from Fulton; rent $3.0; reference required. Apply to GEO. A. FARLEY, next door.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF A private house on 4th-av., near Union-square, suitable for respectable business purposes; dressmakers or milliners preferred; or will be let as a dwelling to any respectable family; house contains gas and water. For full particulars apply at No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement, 25x65; sixteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and in splendid order, and very handsomely furnished all through; will be let only to a private family at $300 per month. Address G. N. C., Box No. 4,166.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, convenient and elegantly furnished country seat; situation healthy and beautiful; convenient to depot; five acres; an abundance of fruit; thirty minutes from Newburgh by railway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST SIDE of Hudson River to let or lease; $2,000 or less; 100 miles from this; one mile from village and Post-office; house 45x45, two stories and basement, stable, garden and six acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE-HALF OF a fine store with large show window and back room; a splendid chance for a first-class milliner or other suitable business; the other part occupied as ladies furnishing and fancy store. Apply to G. W. COOK, No. 82 John-st., New-York.

ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Furnished or unfurnished, within five minutes' walk of the depot; grounds contain two acres, with fruit and forest trees; barn and carriage-house; water, gas and furnaces. W. G. STERLING, No. 259 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE 1ST of April next, a nicely-furnished house, situated on Centre-st., in Orange, N. J., near the Orange depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad; rent, $125 per month; reference required. Address Box No. 1,955 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., A PLEASantly located and convenient house, containing eight rooms, within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; possession given April 1. Call or address J. E. HEDDON, Marine National Bank, New-York City.

A COTTAGE TO RENT AT COLD SPRING, L. I., with 20 acres of land, stabling, fruit, oysters and clams on the shore, belonging to the place; likewise 7 acres at Hunter's Point, with water front. Apply to O. H. JONES, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS OR A YEAR, a fine Summer residence in Farmington, Conn., with furniture or not; plenty of fruit and large garden. Apply to REED FAKE, Treasurer's Office New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

TO LEASE ON UNION-SQUARE, WEST side, a valuable corner property of extra depth, with rear entrance, and over a full lot in front. Will be leased for five years to an approved tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., sole agents for the estate.

TO LET—IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FURNISHed house in the centre of the village, containing nine rooms, beside cellar, kitchen, with garden, fruit trees, &c. Apply to J. L. BRISBANE, office Eq. Ins. Co., No. 92 Broadway.

AT FORDHAM—TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH five acres of land, fruit and shade trees, garden, carriage-house and stable. Apply to JOHN BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SEVEN months from April 1, in East 30th-st., a three-story house, 22 feet wide, to a small, careful family; $1,200. Address, with name, Box No. 4,663 Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING IN JERSEY City, near the ferry; new 40-horse engine, boiler, and shafting, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of S. R. BARTON, No. 211 Greene-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON southeast corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE NO. 549 5TH-AV., TO A private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NO. 49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A well-furnished room to et without board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BROKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser has had many years' experience in Wall-st. in the Exchange, gold and stock brokerage business; is a member of the Gold Board; possesses a moderate capital, and can furnish references of the highest character as to standing and business ability. He desires to join as a partner some established house, in which the above qualifications would be deemed valuable; or he would accept a special partner with $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in the use of which a good profit and the most entire safety can be assured. Address P. R., Box No. 119 Post-office.

$1,100.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID COAL-yard, with horse, wagon, &c.; fine old stand; grand opening this; also, superior tea, coffee and spice store in Paterson, N. J.; splendid location and business; $2,800; fine chance. Apply at No. 335 Broadway. Room No. 43.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AGENTS or any one (male or female) desiring the most profitable pleasant business with little capital. Apply at office of BARTLETT'S Reversible Family Sewing-machine, No. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE NEW FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room; all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 271 Lexington-av., for sale; four stories, with all improvements, nearly new, and beautifully frescoed in encaustic, from basement to attic; with or without the new and elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 92 Broadway.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE on 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,500 WILL BUY THE LOT ON THE corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av. with street lot adjoining; and $8,400 for three lots on 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Choice 3d-av. lots for sale.

BROWN & McLEAN, No. 531 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10 West 49th-st.—No. 8 is 22x55, No. 10 is 16.6x60; lots 100 feet deep—finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements; high ground and one of the best locations in the City. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, 163 7th-av.

SIXTH WARD.—FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large plot of ground, with buildings thereon, bounded by Worth-st., Mission-place and Park-st., suitable for a public institution, manufactory or tenement-houses; a large supply of pure spring water on the premises. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on the south side of 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; house is full size; in perfect order. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS SITUate in 12th Ward of this City; also, one lot on 42d-st., near 42d-st. Ferry. Apply to J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome brown-stone four-story house, partly furnished; price $17,600. Apply to CAMPBELL & GALWAY, No. 464 4th-av.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seaman's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS ON 58TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., at a low price and favorable terms. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad Depot.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—110 LOTS on 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $10,500, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 20 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE elegant block of brown-stone front houses, three-story, basement and cellar, southeast corner Willoughby and Carlton avs.; House 21.6 by 45 feet; lot 100; all modern improvements; convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car routes; price $15,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 5 Hoyt-st., near Fulton-av.; all modern improvements; three rooms deep, in complete order; lot 22x115. Apply to D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague near Court-st., Brooklyn, or J. S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st., New-York. Price $12,000.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front dwelling, 22x45; lot 22x100; contains all the modern improvements; situate No. 252 Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn; price $15,000. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF applied for immediately, the neat three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway; possession the 1st of May. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, Real Estate Agents, corner of Grand and 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM, SAY 30 ACRES; MUST have good buildings and fruit; of easy access to New-York; not over two miles to depot; price $5,000 to $8,000; one-third cash. Address, with full particulars, J. ALEXANDER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A COZY HOUSE, TWO or three stories, in genteel location, for a family of two; rent not to exceed $800; good tenant secured by addressing S. M. D., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—TO HIRE from 1st June to 1st October, with fine house completely furnished; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit; and within one and a half hours of the City; on Hudson River or Northern New-Jersey Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, W., Box No. 377 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON EAST BANK OF the Hudson, with river view, within driving distance of the City, or a modern city house in the upper part of the City. All recent improvements required in each. For a bargain cash will be paid not exceeding $25,000. Address G. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE or house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June; preference, Hudson River; easy of access to the City. Address K. E. C., Box No. 3,294 Post-office, stating rent, rooms, &c.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO hire a well-furnished first-class residence in this City for a small private family. Address, stating lowest terms and location, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES wanted, in City and country furnished and unfurnished; for first-rate parties; send full particulars. N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A CHAPEL OR HALL, SUITABLE for a Sabbath-school or lecture-room, between 15th and 30th sts. Address E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, front, suitable for gentleman and wife, or physician. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for himself and wife, in a private family, up town. Address, for one week, A. B., Box No. 982 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHIN 17 miles from City Hall, accessible by car or boat, can accommodate a party of four or five gentlemen or family of adults with board; stabling if required. Address LOME, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE.

4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent board. Transient board $3 per day.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS IN A private hotel are now vacant. A family desiring superior accommodations can address Box No. 4,204 New-York Post-office.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, MARCH 15, 1867.—The price of board reduced from $4 to $3 50 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN GREEN RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY, limited, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 10 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, ($5,735 40,) with interest from the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-st.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1867.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]

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SUPREME COURT, BROOME COUNTY.—SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK against SOPHIA C. GRIFFETH, the wife of HUGH P. GRIFFETH, and the said HUGH P. GRIFFETH.—Summons—For relief—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated JAN. 1, 1867.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, at Binghamton, Jan. 2, 1867.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. st'p, 50 c'ts., canc'd.]

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NYACK.

Executor's sale of valuable property in the village of Nyack, Rockland County, situated on Main-st., about 220 feet front and 90 feet deep, with a large stone house, late residence of John Green, deceased. Has an extensive prospect of 12 to 15 miles of the Hudson River. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser. Said property will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 11 A. M., on the premises. By order of

GEORGE GREEN, Executor.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 102 Broadway.

A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Consisting of 76 acres—26 acres in timber; soil a sandy loam, easily worked and very productive; climate mild and healthy. It has 1,000 peach, 113 apple, 37 pear, 26 cherry, 9 plum, 8 quince, 10,000 strawberry, with gapricots, Lawton blackberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, grapes, &c., in abundance. The fruit is all cultivated, of best varieties and in full bearing, with every indication of an abundant yield this season. Also, a new two-story house, with 8 rooms, and barn, cow-house, henery, hog-pen, &c., &c. Also, to go with the farm, two horses, two cows, two hogs, farm wagon, new carriage, harness, farming implements complete, &c., &c. The property is situated on the railroad in Dover, the capital of Delaware, in the heart of the great peach and fruit district, and in direct daily railroad communication with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Being the property of a widow lady who is unable to give it attention, it will be sold at a great bargain. Price, stock, &c., included, $7,000. Terms easy. Furniture for sale if desired. Address TODD & ATKINSON, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE JOHN THOMAS, deceased, situated half a mile beyond the limits of the City of Rahway, N. J., and two miles from the depot, containing 60 acres, 10 of it in wood.

The house is pleasantly located, and the internal arrangements very complete and in fine order. Barns, carriage-house, &c., mostly new buildings, and all in fine order. Any person desiring it, a circular will be sent describing it more fully.

The family of deceased now offer this place for sale, believing it to possess many advantages as to locality, &c. Parties desiring to purchase are referred, for further information, to G. N. STEBBINS, Administrator, No. 98 Broadway, N. Y.; WM. H. BOWNE, Westchester, N. Y.; or to J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., on whose order the place will be shown and terms made known. Possession given at short notice

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A beautiful country seat, about nine miles from the City of New-York, and easily accessible by rail at all times of the day. The house is large and commodious, well finished, and supplied with hot and cold water, and heating apparatus. The lawn contains about thirteen acres, and is diversified in surface and studded with splendid shade trees; the garden is large and well stocked with fruit; there is a coach-house, stable and gardener's house on the premises. If desired, the farm of fifty acres, with farmer's house, barns, &c., will be sold or rented with the mansion house. For terms or other particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE for sale; size 43x50 feet; built in the best manner with French roof, tower, vestibule doors, plate-glass windows, burglar alarm, elegant marble mantels, wash basins, bath, water-closet, wash tubs, plumbing extra heavy, gas, furnace, &c.; the grounds, about sixty-seven lots, are tastefully laid out and planted with choice trees, vines and shrubs; plenty of fruit; well of soft water with pump; brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house; the situation is pleasant, high and healthy on Sandford-av., Flushing, within an hour's drive of the Central Park. Inquire of JAMES BEVERIDGE, No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge-road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stable, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees; perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes. Address OAKLAWN, Box No. 19, Yonkers P. O.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT BERgen Point, N. J.; a substantially-built house, 36 feet, with extension, 13 rooms; premises in excellent order, with about ⅔ of an acre of land. The above premises command an extensive view and well located, with churches, schools, &c., contiguous. From the above property is about 30 minutes' ride from New-York, with 15 communications a day to the City by boat or rail. Will offer a bargain; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to

J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT and grounds, containing 45 acres, near the Hudson, between Newburgh and Cornwall, fine houses with modern conveniences, outbuildings, glass-houses, ornamental grounds, handsome evergreens and deciduous trees, beautiful shrubbery and flowering plants, plenty of good water, fruit in abundance, accessible by steamboats and railroads many times every day, with splendid views of river, mountains and villages. Apply to G. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN Saratoga Springs, now occupied by Mrs. J. Wayland.

ALSO,

At Saratoga Springs, a fine brick house, corner of North Broadway and Greenfield-av.; also, another brick house, near the above, on Greenfield-av.

ALSO,

A farm of 120 acres, near Amsterdam, in Broadalbin, N. Y. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A delightful country residence on Jamaica-av., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about four acres of land well laid out, with fine shade trees, large vegetable garden, &c.; good stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; house built in the most substantial manner, and supplied with water and gas. Apply on the premises to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, or to J. L. McKEEVER, No. 69 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

IOWA.—120 ACRES, WITHIN 12 MILES OF WAterloo County Town, and within 2½ miles of the Post-office, village of Buckingham. This splendid property was selected by Hon. Judge Green for settlement. The land is rich and fertile, and free from all taxes, dues and assessments. Also, 180 acres in Palo Alto County, State of Iowa. The above splendid farms will be sold at private sale, on or before May 1, 1867. Apply to ROBERT ALLEN, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York City.

AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON—A furnished house, barn and 15 acres of land, (or 10 only.) The house is in thorough repair, and has 14 rooms; the mountain and river views are superb; water excellent; schools, churches and stores convenient; four building sites upon the land, the situation of which is unsurpassed in Dutchess County. Address F. B. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MILK AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—At Bedford, Westchester County, containing about 95 acres, 13 are in apples, pears, &c., four in blackberries, and one in grapes;) a good dwelling-house and several outbuildings on the place; it is some three miles from Bedford Station, and one mile from the village; price $13,000. Address W. R. F., Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BRIDGEport, Conn., two new French roof houses, containing ten rooms, each with all the modern improvements; pleasantly situated, and only five minutes' walk from boat or cars; large yards, with fruit, &c. Price $7,000; terms easy. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway; or JAMES STAPLE, Real Estate Agent, Connecticut.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIFTY MINUTES from New-York, the residence of the subscriber, on Newark-av., one mile from depot; house contains 13 rooms; every convenience; frescoed halls; stable, cow and poultry houses and other outbuildings; 4½ acres of land; excellent soil, high, dry and healthy. Apply on premises, or No. 18 New-st., New-York

E. H. SAXTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 20 or 40 acres at Jamaica, L. I.; buildings new and in good order; land in the very best condition.

Also, a country seat near the above, corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., 33x32, two stories, 18-foot extension on rear, in perfect order, with an acre or two of land if desired. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 129 East 36th-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale on Long Island, near Willow Tree Station, a large double two-story attic and cupola house, finished with every modern City improvement and in perfect order; ten acres of choice land and all necessary outbuildings; possession on purchase. Price, $16,000. Apply to C. H. BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Peekskill, on the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern conveniences, suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. Apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE finest places on Staten Island, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and surrounding country; there are a large four-story house, containing all the modern improvements; brick stable and carriage-house, and 1¾ acres of ground; everything very complete. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEATS IN FINE healthy locations near City and depot, with large modern improvements, fruit, shade, &c., from 10 to 200 acres at from $10,000 to $30,000.

PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, AMPLE outbuildings, boat, boat and ice-house, and 25 acres land, in a most beautiful country on a splendid lake in Sullivan County. For sale by FRED. A. PETERSON, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWBURGH—ONE OF the most beautiful residences overlooking the whole town, with a fine western view, in our hands. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE ELEGANT residence, on Bard-av., Sailors' Snug Harbor; only five minutes from the landing.

G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, CONTAINING ten rooms, and five acres of choice land, with an abundance of apples, pears, &c.; pleasant location; price $7,500. Address X, Box 134 *Times* Office.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—House, grounds, location and view excellent; all in perfect order. Call at, or address, Room No. 11, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Peekskill, on the bank of the river; extra improvements, shade, fruit, &c.

Also, at Chappaqua, on Harlem Railroad, nice little place, cheap.

Also, farms and country seats in all parts at prices from $800 to $100,000.

J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION AT MORRIStown, New-Jersey, WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 1 P. M., at Drake's Hotel, fine farm of 64 acres, 2½ miles from depot, good house and out-buildings, fine orchard, grapes and small fruits, two running brooks. Particulars of J. M. DONNELLY on the premises, or G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A BEAUTIFUL brick cottage, containing eight rooms, three of which are 21 feet in length. The place contains over half an acre of ground, filled with the finest fruit and ornamented with the choicest shrubbery; there is a beautiful prospect of the Hudson River. For terms apply to TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 26.

AT HASTINGS, FRONTING ON THE Hudson, fine residence and outbuildings, five acres choice garden fruit, shade, &c.; others at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Peekskill, Newburgh, Nyack, Piermont, &c.; $7,000 to $100,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of twelve rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND estate on the Sound for sale; has no competition as regards views on the sound; about 200 acres, stone building. Price $225,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED AND VERY productive farm, about 30 acres, within 2 miles of the City limits of Paterson, with small but comfortable house, barn, sheds, &c.; price $4,000, part on time; possession 1st April. Inquire of A. KURT, 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE village, a small farm of 21 acres; good house, fruit, &c., for $8,000. Apply to JOHN O'HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, or of EDWARD LAMBDEN, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE depot, on high ground, a desirable residence; 2 acres of land, good house, abundance of fruit, for $7,500, $3,000 on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

$5,500 ONLY FOR A SUBSTANTIAL house and an acre of garden, near depot, in a beautiful section of New-Jersey, 1½ hours from New-York. FRED. A. PETERSON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is capable of taking any capacity in a private house, or would do the chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman with a family going to Europe as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and is willing to take care of a grown child. Apply, for one week at her late employer's, No. 29 West 41st-st., with whom she has lived six years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACcomplished young women; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the other as first-class waitress; both have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 West 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 43 Skillman-st., between Myrtle and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; best of reference from last place of three and a half years. Call, for two days, at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing in a small private family; references for two years from last place. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, and to do light washing and ironing. She can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 7 West 28th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman to take care of one or two children, or would do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at the ice-cream saloon, No. 1,271 Broadway, one door below 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as good cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference if required. Call at No. 20 Bleecker-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework in the City or country; is a good washer and ironer; is neat and smart about her work; will try hard to please. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman, who has had the entire care of an infant; would like to accompany a lady to Europe; is a good sailer. Can be seen in her present situation. Apply at the office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH PROTestant cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 192 (new No. 317) East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH good City reference; families and gentlemen's washing; would go out for a few days in the week to work. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 320 4th-av., for two days; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do up ladies' muslins, and do all kinds of fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 26 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTBBLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 139 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for the City or country for a large number of recommended chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, who can take charge of an infant, and who is a good family seamstress; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by one who can dress hair and is willing to go into the country; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 207 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st. for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is fully competent and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, a situation as book-keeper or to serve in a store; not particular what kind; wages no object. Call or address W. M., No. 91 Watts-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Call at No. 220 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to wait on an elderly lady; is willing to travel. Call for two days at No. 34 West Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family. Call at No. 336 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do French fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 101 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 165 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUation; understands English, French and American cooking; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 265 7th-av., near 27th-st., in the paper-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress or waiting alone; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 21th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; also, a small German girl for general usefulness. Can be seen at the Employment Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do the chamberwork and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 265 West 24th-st., the west side.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS BY an experienced seamstress and operator, with or without her own sewing-machine. Address, all this week, SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—WASHING, BY AN EXPERIENCED colored woman; will go out by the day or do it at home. Apply at No. 105 West 33d-st., Room No. 9 or 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] as waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 25 King-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] MARY GRANT, Station E, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress. Call at No. 125 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook or laundress; can come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at 281 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

A PHILADELPHIA LADY, OF VERY domestic habits, with her two daughters, would like to take care of a first-class house for a few months in absence of owner or occupant; satisfactory reference given. Refer to KING & CO., No. 9 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man [illegible] a situation as farmer; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good plain gardener, and thoroughly understands the care and treatment of all kinds of stock; [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Mr. Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK FOR WAGES in one family, who thoroughly understands all its branches, and the management of dairy stock, having twenty years' experience as foreman; a fully competent man to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; undoubted testimonials. [illegible] Address W. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man with two children, who possesses a thorough practical knowledge of his business in every department; [illegible] first-class reference from his last place. Address [illegible] Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who has a practical knowledge of gardening, green-house, grapery, &c., and laying out and planting new places, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has [illegible] flowers, or the care of a gentleman's place; has City recommendation. Address M. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good careful driver; best City reference given from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, a situation as clerk or otherwise in a business (warehouse or office); lately arrived from England; salary no object. Call or address W. M., No. 94 Watts-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employers. Can be seen at the harness-maker's, No. 248 6th-av.; or address J. G., Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and a careful driver; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 88 University-place, or address M. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; would be willing to assist in the garden; has [illegible] years' reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address J. S., No. 20 West 28th-st., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a married man, or would take care of a team of horses; understands his business thoroughly in both; can be highly recommended; has one child. Address J. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business; will be found willing and obliging about a gentleman's place; [illegible] from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has good reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful in the country. Address, for two days, L. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who understands his business in its various branches; has the best of City reference. Address G. L., Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class references; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; can give satisfactory reference. Call or address JOHN NEWELL, at Murphy's livery stable, No. 5 Vestry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANK OR COMmission house by a young man; full guarantee can be given as to capability, integrity, &c. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to take care of a horse. Address T. H., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A gentleman by a young man; good reference. Address ROBERT, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING in the country, a respectable American woman (colored preferred); must be a good cook and ironer, and willing to assist about the house. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A PORTER BY A DRY GOODS Commission House; one who is intelligent, honest, and accustomed to the business can apply, with references, Box No. 1,238 Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT, RELIABLE Protestant woman for up-stairs work, to assist in taking care of children, in a private family in the country; wages $10. Address Box No. 167 Montclair, N. J.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN 17 or 18 years of age, who has a good knowledge of composition, to complete his time and learn job printing. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 132 *Tribune* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES.—TOWN OF MORRISANIA.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The books of the Receiver of Taxes for the Town of Morrisania will be closed on the 25th inst. All persons in arrears should call immediately, to save themselves much trouble and expense.

CHAS. A. WEEKS.

Receiver of Taxes, Boston-road, near 1st-st., Morrisania. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF RALPH J. FALCONER, of Washington, D. C., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 7th day of June, 1853, for an improvement in Hose Coupling, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 7th day of June, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten days* after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,

(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)

offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices, AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 226 and 228 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell cheaper than any other house in the City.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL PURchase for cash, at a fair rate, the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, piano, &c., of a private family breaking up housekeeping. Address WM. MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway, for two weeks.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at R. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture, &c., delivered free. Patent secured bedsteads cheap.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA	March 20
MALTA	March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Mar. 16
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Mar. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Mar. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.

From Antwerp	SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York	SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, March 16
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, May 11
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, May 25

and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board. For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, N. Y., or JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Mar. 30
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, April 6

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 29	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD	SATURDAY, March 23

From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.
N. B.—No charges made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.
The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSIEL, master, will leave April 5.
The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.
For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A.M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow ... April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR ... May 4
For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GRAND EXCURSION. TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 28,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 16
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 23.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The popular and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. W. H. WEST, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. IS. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow, March 23.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... March 23 | SATURDAY ... April 20
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Mar. 16
COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Mar. 30

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamer *Bavaria*, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Hammonia*, expected to arrive at this port in a few days. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsements and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, No. 82 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
The splendid three-story brown-stone high-stoop house on northerly side of 3d-st., ninth house from 5th-av.: built in best manner, containing all modern improvements; black walnut marble-top sideboards in basement; stairs trimmed with black walnut; first-class in every respect; 3d-st. has Belgian pavement, first-class improvements, and is now the leading avenue to the Park.
PRESIDENT-ST.—South side, 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
CARROLL-ST.—North side, 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
BERGEN-ST.—South side, 277 feet east of Classon-av., 7 lots.
UNION-ST.—North side, 106.1 feet east of 5th-av., 4 lots, with excellent barn in good order, 28x40.
WYCKOFF-ST.—South side, 113.9 feet west of Washington-av., house and 2 lots.
9TH-AV.—East side, between 11th and 12th sts., 3 lots.
7TH-AV.—East side, between Carroll and McComb sts., 3 lots.
POLHEMUS-PLACE—West side Carroll and McComb sts., 1 lot.
BEDFORD-AV.—Southeast corner Kosciusko-st., 2 valuable lots, with party walls.
ALSO,
THE FOLLOWING HOUSES AND LOTS IN 11TH AND 19TH WARDS.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—No. 50, corner 3d-st., three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x41, in complete order.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—Nos. 52, 54, 56, 3 three-story brick houses, each with party walls, 17x30, in excellent order.
HEWES-ST.—Between Bedford and Nyhte avs., 4 superior three-story high-stoop brick houses, built by day's work in the best manner, 22x38; 8 feet extension, 14 rooms, marble mantels, and all modern improvements.
Also,
On Clinton-st., west side, 25 feet south of Nelson-st., 2 lots; terms easy. For maps apply at office of auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 12 o'clock.
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF 30 VALUABLE LOTS AND ONE DESIRABLE DWELLING, IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
BROADWAY, near Willoughby-av.—Fire dwelling house, 2¼ stories in extension, containing 13 rooms, 2 cellars, bath room, &c.; substantially built for owner's residence. Also, two-story building adjacent, on Willoughby-av.
BROADWAY—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 10 lots.
BROADWAY—Corner Schaffer-st., 4 lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—Near Broadway, 3 lots.
STUYVESANT-AV.—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 8 lots.
WITHERSPOON-ST.—Near Broadway, 5 lots.
SMITH-ST.—East side, 25 feet north of Debevois-st., 3 lots.
This property is eligibly situated on the line of the Broadway cars to East New-York, only one block from Myrtle-av. cars to City Hall, and easily accessible to all the Brooklyn ferries; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage for a long term of years. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.

Miscellaneous contributors. Sale of fine ancient and modern OIL PAINTINGS, to close invoices and pay advances.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on Thursday, 14th, and Friday, 15th of March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, No.'s 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOR DRAWINGS,
by the following celebrated artists:—
Lasalle, Cortez, Lanfant de Metz, Gentier, Van Elvan, Couturier, Conty.
Brissot, Gabe, Ribot, Schenck, Veyrassat, Joseph Vernet, Williams,
Webb, Beaulieu, Waterston, Washington, Vander Heist, Oberman, Nicholas Berghem,
and others of equal celebrity.
The above are now on exhibition free at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES until the sale, and one evening previous thereto.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Some of which are by eminent artists of the FRENCH, FLEMISH, ENGLISH and ITALIAN schools, viz.:
H. Scheap, A. Meas, A. Everson, T. Berlin, Van Severdonck,
Salvater Rosa, Velasquin, James Binck, C. Droogsloot, John Morris, of London,
and others.
FRIDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. Catalogues now ready.

FOR SALE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next at 12 M. at Hoboken, near the ferry,
The Revenue Steam-propeller CUYAHOGA;
full-rigged brig; burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lenn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 30 WEST TENTH-ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, cloth, reps, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace, silk and reps curtains, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, elegant real bronzes, clocks, statuettes, fine oil-paintings, superb flower and card stands, elegant rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, &c., first-class hair mattresses and bedding, china, glassware and the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame oval mirrors, black walnut suite, in brocatelle; Turkish easy-chairs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut parlor suites, in reps; hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, office and counting-room desks, lounges, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofa and lounges, in hair-cloth; silver-plated ware, &c.; also, an invoice of very fine Havana cigars, embracing favorite brands, together with China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; extension dining tables, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

By GEORGE COOK, on THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Murray-st. near Broadway, large stock of a Broadway warehouse, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots, affording a fine opportunity for those in want of good furniture. Catalogues at sale. N. B.—G. COOK will give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, at the residences of owners or at his salesrooms, having unsurpassed facilities.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY (Friday,) March 15, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
Malaga Raisins—4,000 packages, wholes, halves and quarters, layers, London layers and Crown.
Prunes—50 boxes Turkish Prunes.
Figs—20 cases Figs, damaged.
Walnuts—50 bales Walnuts.
Almonds—7 bags.
Lisbon Figs—600 boxes Lisbon Figs.
Bordeaux Prunes—30 cases Bordeaux Prunes.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 17 East River:
2,829 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
2,194 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,913 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Ukrain* from Palermo.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS.—Clothing Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal, Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer, Philadelphia, March 7, 1867.
Will be sold at auction on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, March 16, 1867—18,091½ lbs. assorted machine and other Threads; also, a large quantity of white and colored spool cotton, assorted sizes, all in good condition, of the following makers: Raleigh, Caldwell, Barbour, Hall & Moody, Banbridge, Holden, Marshalls and Stuarts. Samples can be seen and catalogues obtained at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South 4th-st.; at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1,139 Girard-st., and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quarter-Master General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A., Executive and Inspecting Officer.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT household furniture, mantel and pier mirrors, extra fine; bronzes, ormulu clocks and vases, rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods; elegant rich gilt dinner sets; beds, mattresses, curtains, cornices, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 724 Broadway, above 4th-st., the entire furniture of two houses removed to the store for convenience of sale. This will embrace every kind and description of really elegant and expensive furniture, together with plain bedroom and basement goods; there is every article necessary for housekeeping and 30 or 40 carpets. Also, silver and silver-plated ware; 300 photograph frames; double-barreled rifl: large quantity of books, chandeliers, &c., &c.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH-AVS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
MADISON-AV.—2 lots, east side, 25 feet 5 inches south of 68-st., each 25x100.
4TH-AV.—1 large lot, northeast corner 4th-av. and 75th-st., 27x100. For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 7 o'clock, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., important sale of paintings by order of Mr. H. W. Derby, being the celebrated private collection of pictures formerly belonging to Mr. W. P. Wright, of New-Jersey, and now on view at
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre.
This well-known collection possesses several works of a world-wide reputation, including those of many of THE MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS, both native and foreign, among whom are
ACHENBACH, A., GALLAIT,
BARWELL, HERRING,
BEAUME, LAMBINET,
CARL BECKER, ROUSSEAU,
BRETON, TANNEUR,
DIAS, TILTON,
DUVERGER, TROYON,
DELACROIX, ULYSSE,
ETTY, VERBOECKHOVEN,
FRERE, EDOUARD, WEBB,
FLEURY, WOLF.
BIERSTADT, HUNTINGDON,
BROWN, J. G., KENSETT,
BOUGHTON, LANG,
CHURCH, LEUTZE,
CROPSEY, MAY,
DURAND, MIGNOT,
ELLIOTT, MORSE,
GIFFORD, STONE,
GIGNOUX, SUYDAM,
JOHNSON, EASTMAN,
WHITTREDGE, and many others.
These pictures are on Exhibition, as above, until the day of sale.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the Exhibition to be given to the Committee of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS original modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the 5th-av. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., a very fine collection of modern Oil-Paintings, comprising many of the latest and most important works of leading artists of the Belgian and French schools, every one of which is strictly guaranteed original. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:
Lewis Robbe, David Cole, F. deBrackaleer, Henri Dillens, F. Strobel, J. Carrabain, P. VanWyngaert, C. Pecrus, A. Arnoux, and others.
F. Verboeckhoven, W. Verschuur, F. Musin, E. J. Boks, F. Kruseman, C. Leickert, H. Savry, Lanfort de Metz, P. L. Couturier,
Louis Van Kuyck, Theodore Gerard, Alex. Van Hamme, T. Rosierse, C. Wauters, A. Moerman, A. Everson, Faurelet, Z. Notterman,
Also, from the private collection:
A. B. Durand, R. W. Weir, E. Leutze, Thomas Hicks, Jerome Thompson, A. F. Bellows, &c.
THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, at our Gallery, as above, daily from 8 to 6, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS previous to sale from 7 to 10, and are particularly worthy of an examination by art lovers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS original modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by A. D. Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., a very fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising many of the latest and most important works of leading artists of the Belgium and French schools, every one of which is strictly guaranteed original. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:
Lewis Robbe, David Col, Ferdinand de Brakeleer, Henri Dillens, F. Strobel, J. Carrabain, P. Van Wyngaert, C. Pecrus, A. Arnoux,
Eugene Verboeckhoven, W. Verschuur, F. Musin, J. Boks, F. Kruseman, C. Leickert, H. Savry, Lanfont de Metz, P. L. Couturier,
Lewis Vankuyck, Theodore Gerard, Alex. Var Hamme, T. Rosierse, C. Wauters, A. Moerman, A. Everson, Faurelet, Z. Notterman, and others.
Also from a private collection:
A. B. Durand, R. W. Weir, E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, Jerome Thompson, A. F. Bellows, &c.
They are now on exhibition free, at our gallery as above, daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to the sale from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and are particularly worthy of a examination by the art lovers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE MAISON DOREE, NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST. (Union-square,)
Consisting of all
THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, SILVER, SILVER AND GOLD PLATE, LINEN, PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE, DRAPERIES, BRONZES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE EXTENSIVE AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS,
Imported expressly for this house, of the most rare and choice description.
ALSO,
PRESERVES, FRUITS AND STORES.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 19th; WEDNESDAY, 20th; THURSDAY, 21st; FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d of March, at 10½ o'clock each day.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 40 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law.
T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, at 8.
Only night of the immensely successful Comic Opera, CHRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO RONCONI.
CONDUCTOR ... SIGNOR TORRIANI
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, AT 1.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
The entire of Donizetti's grand opera of LA FAVORITA.
The Second Act of the charming Comic Opera, ELISIR D'AMORE.
AND DRAMATIC READINGS. By Miss FLORENCE NOBLE. (Her first appearance.)
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50 EACH TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY EVENING—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA. IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY EVENING—SECOND APPEARANCE OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA. NORMA.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.

Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (Saturday,) March 16, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. COMBINATION MATINEE,
with the following brilliant and varied programme:
The entire of Donizetti's grand opera of LA FAORITA.
SENORA JARMEN POCH, BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONNUCCI, FLEURY.
The second act of the charming comic opera, ELISIR D'AMORE.
Mlle. A. RONCONI, TESTA, MARRA, GIORGIO RONCONI,
AND DRAMATIC READINGS.
THE BALCONY SCENE from ROMEO AND JULIET, and "THE RAVEN," by Edgar Poe.
By Miss FLORENCE NOBLE, (her first appearance.)
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50 EACH TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early in order to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the ticket offices.
Tickets can now be had at all the regular ticket offices

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, WITH THE EXCELLENT CAST, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, AND SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, NEW-YORK, the greatly successful local and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The appointments entire to be transferred to the Academy, and the representation to be in every respect equal to those which have FILLED THE OLYMPIC TO REPLETION every night for the past four weeks.
THE GREAT FIRE AT UNION-SQUARE, and other scenes to be given in the same excellent style which has characterized them at the Olympic.
Box sheet open at the Academy on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Choice Reserved Seats in Parquette and Balcony can be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, in Reading-room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS.

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Positively the last appearance in oratorio of Mme. PAREPA ROSA.
Solos and choruses sustained by
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzosoprano.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Mr. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, Mr. F. S. RITTER, Conductor,
And THEO. THOMAS' INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Ruliman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

LAST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, and last appearance in the concert-room of the celebrated prima donna, MME. PAREPA ROSA,
Previous to her appearance in Italian opera, SATURDAY, March 16, at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES OF STEINWAY AND IRVING HALLS.
L. F. HARRISON ... DIRECTOR
The following brilliant array of artists will assist:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Prima Donna.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Signor S. STRINI, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. DEITZ, Trumpet Soloist.
Mr. F. LETSCH, Trombone Soloist.
Mr. SCHMITZ, Horn Soloist.
Mr. HEINDL, Flute and Zither Soloist.
Mr. EBEN, Flute Soloist.
Mr. J. CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his full orchestra. Tickets $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. For sale this morning at the usual places.

STEINWAY HALL.

29TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 17.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director
First appearance of the favorite prima donna, MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA.
First appearance of the celebrated organist this season, MR. G. W. MORGAN.
Together with the following eminent artists:
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist;
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist;
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

$300,000.

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF GRAND MASONIC CONCERTS,
in aid of the HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
will be given at STEINWAY HALL, March 22.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Every purchaser of tickets will be entitled to
A PRESENT
for each and every ticket bought.
Parties from a distance, sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a Post-office order.
For particulars, see large bills and circulars.
GEO. W. HOLMES & CO., Managing Directors. Principal Office, No. 546 Broadway.
SOLE AGENCY FOR BROOKLYN, at SAWYER'S MUSIC-STORE, corner Fulton-av. and Jay-st.

WINTER GARDEN.—REMEMBER!

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST NIGHT OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, THE THIRD GRAND BOOTH REVIVAL.

IRVING HALL.

OSCAR PFEIFFER'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1867,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. GIUDITTA ALTIERA, Prima Donna,
IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone,
RUDOLF HENNIG, Cello.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co's., No. 547 Broadway.

SPORTING.

TROUT FISHING.—GENTLEMEN WISHING to avail themselves of the privilege of fly fishing, within an hour's distance, will please address, for terms, &c., SHANTY CREEK, Maspeth, Long Island.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:35 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT
OF THE GRAND LOCAL DOMESTIC DRAMA, written expressly for the Museum by a popular dramatist, entitled
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
being a truthful and THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE, produced with NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Announcement is respectfully made, that in order to present a week of CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 15, will be given with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND A SPLENDID CAST, A. W. Young's successful piece, from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled A DANGEROUS GAME.
The great Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled HENRY DUNBAR, which created so marked a sensation when originally produced at this Theatre, will be given, for the second time this season, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 16.
Several inquiries having been made for the repetition of the favorite and popular comedy entitled THE FAST FAMILY, adapted from the French of Victorien Sardou's LA FAMILLE BENOITON, it is respectfully announced for presentation FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 18.
TUESDAY, March 19—A DANGEROUS GAME.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of INVESTMENT, and also of the production of PAUL PRY and RURAL FELICITY, now in active rehearsal.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. L. P. WHEAT, American Pianist, has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., assisted by the following eminent artists, who have generously offered their valuable services:
Madame PAREPA-ROSA,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. WILLIAM J. HILL,
Sig. FORTUNA,
Herr HENNIG.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER ... Conductor.
Admission $1. Orchestra chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre. Private boxes $10. Ticket Offices—Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway; William A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

MR. JOHN GILBERT begs respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, when will be performed, for that night only, THE FAST FAMILY.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.
Regular Fall and Winter season, 1867 and 1868.
Ladies and gentlemen receiving no replies to their applications will please to consider their services respectfully declined.
LESTER WALLACK.

WINTER GARDEN.—REMEMBER!

FAREWELL NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH IN SHYLOCK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers ... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
FAREWELL AND ONLY BENEFIT OF LADY DON.
Performance will commence with Buckstone's elegant petite comedy of THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
MILLY (with songs) ... LADY DON.
After which LADY DON'S GRAND SELECTIONS OF SCOTCH BALLADS, beautifully illustrated by TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
To conclude (by particular request) with the great burlesque, PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.
PERSEUS ... LADY DON,
Assisted by Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and their unapproachable COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LADY DON'S FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK, on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 15.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LADY DON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, and positively last appearance but one, FRIDAY EVENING next, March 15.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LADY DON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL, selections of Scotch Ballads, with Tableaux, and PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. FRIDAY EVENING next, March 15.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LADY DON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, FRIDAY NEXT, March 15. Box plan now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING—LAST TIME BUT TWO of the greatly-successful local drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Second appearance this season of the favorite comedian, Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH AS THE BOOTBLACK.
SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE at 50 cents admission.
MONDAY NEXT—The RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE will reappear at this house in the BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Reserved seats now for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 703 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

BOWERY THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
LAST WEEK OF W. H. WHALLEY.
Mr G. L. FOX NIGHTLY IN COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, 1867,
Farewell Benefit and Grand Complimentary Testimonial to MISS FANNY HERRING.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN ... Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, and during the week
Third week of the GREATEST OF ALL BURLESQUES, THE BLACK CROOK.
Reappearance of the celebrated performer, MR. OTTO BURBANK.
First week of the engagement of Mr. I. T. BOYD.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.

Patti in Paris.	STREETS	Cinderleon.
The only Leon	T T	Demon Dance.
in the last	R of R	Black Crook.
New Ardette,	E New- E	Pomp's Blunders,
Vocal Waltzes,	E York. E	Water Nymph,
L Estasi Ilma,	T T	Gorgeous Scenes,
Il Bacio Aruita.	STREETS	Grand Costumes.

WINTER GARDEN.—REMEMBER!

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) LAST NIGHT OF SHYLOCK.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY—NO. 806 BROADWAY.—NOTICE—Other attractions being in preparation this will positively be the LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME. PROTEUS, or "We are here but not here," "Floating Head," "Growth of Flowers," &c., will be repeated EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2.
Tickets 50 cents, reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S LAST BEETHOVEN MATINEE AT STEINWAY'S ROOMS, TO-DAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock.
MLLE. MARIE FREDERICI, PRIMA DONNA.
Only time of the celebrated GIANT SONATA.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway's.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING, REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN, on exhibition DAY and EVENING, Art Institute, (Derby Gallery,) No. 625 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1867.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and splendid steamer SEA-BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER,
Capts. F. WHITE and E. A. FAY, Salesmen, will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, March 12, 10½ A. M.	Wen'day, Mar. 13, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.	Friday, March 15, 1 P. M.
Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.	

Cards to be had at HILLYER, CORLIES & MORGAN'S, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
in his role of
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, 15TH, EDWIN BOOTH will appear for the last night in the role of SHYLOCK,
in the third GRAND BOOTH REVIVAL
of Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SATURDAY, 16TH,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
which will be presented for THE LAST TIME.
Performance commences at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminates at 3¾—in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the neighborhood of all the railroads to reach home in seasonable time.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in setting aside the performance of the evening for the BENEFIT of MR. W. DAVIDGE, when will be presented Lord Lytton's play of the LADY OF LYONS, with a SPLENDID CAST, and other agreeable entertainments.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that, as on all previous seasons, THE CLOSING NIGHTS of Mr. Booth's engagement will be devoted to the performance of a different play on each night, offering the opportunity of seeing him before leaving, in as many as possible of his representations.

MONDAY, 18th	HAMLET.
TUESDAY, 19th	RUY BLAS.
WEDNESDAY, 20th	RICHELIEU.
THURSDAY, 21st	PESCARA.

Seats may be secured for all the closing nights.

WINTER GARDEN.—BENEFIT OF MR. W. DAVIDGE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 16. Entire change of bill. Miss Ada Clifton, first appearance in two years, in a popular play. All the company in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTIETH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.

Mazourka	by Miss Fanny Herring
Mazourki	by Mr. G. L. Fox

MY AUNT.

Dick Dashall	by W. H. Whalley

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind, with songs	Miss Fanny Herring

EL HYDER.

Harry Clifton, a Midshipman	Miss Fanny Herring

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, first representation of FARGEAU, L'EMPOISONNEUR, Drama in five acts and seven tableaux, by Brisebarre and Nus.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 673 Broadway.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE. SHANDY MAGUIRE, AND HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS IN 11 CHARACTERS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A NEW PROGRAMME, REPLETE WITH BRILLIANT NOVELTIES!
First week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his Troupe of ACTING DOGS.
First week of the Infant Prodigy, LE PETIT DU CROW, in a spirited Hurdle Act on two Lilliputian Ponies.
The beautiful Fairy Interlude, entitled SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD.
And the entire strength of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever organized in America, in varied and ELEGANT ARENIC SCENES.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, at 1 o'clock. SECOND AND LAST MATINEE OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. EDWIN BOOTH (last time) AS SHYLOCK.
Seats may now be secured.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.
Office, No. 150 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. —Private diseases, cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 23 Centre st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and preparations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or the Author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family; his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

MME. WALLACE, PROFESSOR OF Midwifery and Electrician Doctress, guarantees immediate relief to ladies requiring medical or surgical treatment. Try her infallible French FEMALE TONIC; safe and healthy; price $5. Can be seen in the forenoon at No. 23 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; in the afternoon at No. 81 West Houston-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

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THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Doctor HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE WEATHER AND THE FASHIONS.

Yesterday, for the first time in four weeks, it was possible for pedestrians to walk the streets without being covered with mud. A cold northwest wind had dried up the whiting of Broadway, and even the subaqueous crossings were tolerable. It was "Opening Day"—that is, the day when Queen Fashion permits her slaves to have a glimpse at the new tortures she has prepared for them. It was noticeable, however, that her devotees were fewer in number than usual, and it would seem that there is some ground for hope that there will be a large defection from her ranks this season. The first serious inroad lately made was in the adoption of the new style of dress—the short overskirt pattern—of which thousands have already been made, and seven-eighths of them from the second-hand material of the full skirts with which the ladies were wont to brush the sidewalks, or carry gathered like loose grainbags around their heels. If Fashion really originated this new and neat style, she has done at least one sensible thing; but ugly bachelors who have so long been bothered with trails, and suffering husbands who have paid their thousands for the now old-fashioned street-sweepers, will tell you that Necessity and not Fashion is the motive power. When houses rent for $6,000 a year, and board is "cheap" at twenty-five dollars a week, it is quite possible that silks may be held at five dollars a yard for a considerable period without finding purchasers. But never mind the cause; the reform is most acceptable. Women who have for years moved along the streets without visible means of locomotion, who have swung up and down the pave much as a cooper would roll a funnel-shaped tub, at last confess that they have feet, and are not ashamed to show them—with boots. If this is a result of the high tariff on silks, let us hasten to acknowledge that good may come out of evil—that the toad has a jewel in its head. We should like to feel certain that the reform was a spontaneous tribute to common sense; but such a theory is at least hazardous. The connection between common sense and fashion is not susceptible of proof—indeed, we may almost say it is an impossibility. For Fashion delights in extravagance, and so soon as any one of her inventions comes to be reduced within the reach of "common people," it is no longer fashionable—she repudiates it and sets her wits at work to invent its opposite. Looking at the gay throng yesterday, we felt encouraged to hope that the approaching season would redeem women from some of their oppressive chains. The dresses are already reformed; they are not only neat but convenient and comfortable, and (except in some cases where forty or fifty pounds of glass beads are dragging the victim into an early grave) are so great an improvement in the way of cleanliness and health, that we ought to give public thanks for the change. Then the waterfall nuisance is disturbed—*chignons* are on the move. We saw yesterday lots of them that had crawled up from the heretofore resting-place on the sinciput almost to the crown. It is true the effect was ludicrous, as the big bunch of some dead person's or horse's hair, in working upward had drawn the natural back hair up so that the sufferer's heels hardly touched the ground, and her shoulders were hunched up with manifest evidence of pain; and what added to the comicality of the picture was that the little pancake called a "hat," was pushed forward and hung over her eyes just as FRANK CHANFRAU used to cock his "kady" in "Mose." And so, tipped over upon her toes by the rise in her *chignon*, and half blinded by the hat forced over upon the tip of her nose by the same aggressive *chignon*, the sufferer stumbled along the street in a stage suggestive of extreme dizziness. It is to be hoped that these aspiring *chignons* will complete their journey, pass entirely over the head, and disappear with the "hats" they are now crowding out of place. As for the new devices of Queen Fashion it is not the province of this writer to speak. They are wonderful to behold; but there is consolation in the fact, that nothing could be worse, more expensive, more ungraceful, more ridiculous than the fashions just gone or going out of date. There is every reason to believe that we shall soon find that women have not only feet but heads; and if it shall also be found that those heads have half as much brains inside as they have had horse-hair outside, the day of jubilee will begin to dawn.

Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

An immense variety in dress seems to be the order of the day in the fashionable world. Different visits require their different toilets—thus, if the call to be made be only on some very intimate or family friend, the long dress, quite plain and simple, but generally black, is the proper thing, the short dress for walking being, even for such occasions, inadmissible; while, for more ceremonious calls, the dress must be of rich material, perhaps handsomely trimmed, and, of course, that can serve for two purposes, being suitable also for a dinner, made with a long train. The latter is about the only toilet, theatre, or ordinary evening dress. Taffetas, satin, velvet and moire, Lyons silk, and the favorite foulard are all materials in vogue. We may mention black is so thoroughly preferred for morning dress, that it may be called nearly universal. The old Spanish custom seems almost to have become national in France, so that, out of a hundred ladies, one may see eighty of them in black during the day. Nothing is more lady-like in appearance than a good black dress, but when the whole toilet is composed of the same dark hue it produces rather too sombre an effect. Black taffetas is much used for the short dress, the robe, petticoat, and paletot all of the same, and trimmed with jet. Black foulard is less expensive, and looks extremely well for these toilets; also foulards of a dark color, either plain or of a black ground with a colored pattern; but with these materials the petticoat must invariably be of the same. Black lace is in great request this Winter, particularly for trimming evening dress; the lined lace mantle is also worn for visiting or at weddings. The lace peplum or basquine makes an extremely pretty finish to the dress, and the scarve of lace with long ends crossing at the back is charming for young ladies, and may be worn either with high or low body. Tulle dresses are usually trimmed with flowers, wreaths marking the seams; for young girls, cornflowers, daisies, bindweed or forget-me-nots; white for ladies, roses, jasmine, tulips, camellias or rhododendrons are used, mingled with dewdrops of crystal or diamonds. For rich silks, lace with jewels is the most appropriate trimming. Amber is much used with black velvet for evening dress; and, indeed, amber beads are worn on black velvet bonnets.

There is no change since last month in the form of the bonnets. They are still as small, and as much ornamented with beads. Velvet and satin are also the principal materials used, although some Spring bonnets are already making their appearance. The strings, which are very long, are frequently of velvet, edged with blonde or lace, while many are formed of velvet plaits, just crossed under the chin with brides of lace or tulle crossing above them, and fastened by a flower or jeweled ornament. Strings in this style are much worn by the Empress.

An elegant little bonnet of pink terry velvet was trimmed with a wreath of small leaves, formed of jet beads; at the sides a puff of black feathers. Strings of wide pink satin, with a scarf of black lace, worked with beads, falling over.

A violet velvet bonnet was trimmed with a wreath of small white feathers, and ruche of white satin all round. Strings of white satin, and the small curtain covered with white lace, embroidered and edged with pearls.

A Mary Stuart bonnet of pearl-grey satin. The edge is trimmed with a fringe of marabouts and white beads. At the left side a bouquet of primroses, made of white velvet, with gold centres. A *voile catalaine* floats at the back, so as to form a curtain, which is edged with a fringe of feathers and beads. The strings of gray satin.

The *toquet* Henri III. which is an elegant coiffure, is generally trimmed with a wreath, either of feathers or the metallic leaves so much worn just now.

A very charming *toquet* was made of azure-blue velvet and white tulle, with a wreath of small feathers. Instead of ribbon strings, a velvet plait crossed under the chin, and brides of blonde fastened by an agraffe of gold and stones.

Another, in the same style, was black velvet worked with beads. An aigrette of white feathers, and strings the same as those to the last bonnet described.

An elegant bonnet lately worn at a wedding was of pink silk, partly covered with white tulle *bouillonné*. Bands of pale pink tulle trimmed with blonde were crossed under the chin. A bouquet of white jet, with crystal drops on one side, and a light trimming of white jet falling over the back hair, completed the trimming of this much-admired coiffure.

We conclude our remarks on bonnets for this month by the description of a *toquet* of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold, to which were attached two wide barbes of tulle worked with gold falling over the shoulders. A bouquet of white velvet primroses, with gold centres on one side.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

MUNIFICENCE OF MR. JAMES E. SHEFFIELD—LIBERAL GIFT TO THE INSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College have just completed their annual report of the progress the institution has made during the last twelve months, and its present condition, giving also many items of interest. Your correspondent has been permitted to examine the combined reports previous to their being placed in the hands of the printer. They give most gratifying evidence of the increased prosperity of this institution, and contain most assured indications that as a school for the diffusion of theoretical and applied science it stands unrivaled in this country.

In the history of the school there have been three marked epochs. First—Its establishment by Yale College. Second—Its endowment by JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of this city; and third its enlargement through the means of the same benificent gentleman in order to furnish increased facilities which the moneys derived from the national lands granted by Congress permitted the faculty to offer the public. The school had its origin in small classes organized by the late Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, and afterward continued by his son, of students desiring more complete and thorough instruction in the natural sciences than Yale College afforded. These classes, which were first commenced in 1842, were associated in 1854, and were called "the Yale Scientific School." As yet, however, the school had been almost entirely without funds. Mr. JOHN S. NORTON, of Farmington, had annually given it the sum of $300, and ex-President DAY had devoted to the school a subscription of $1,000, and JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD had then only made his first contribution of $5,000, all of which had been of great help, yet was wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the school. For the purpose of exciting a wider interest in the institution, phamphlets were issued setting forth its needs, and Prof. DANA delivered an address on the subject before the citizens here, and afterward repeated it at commencement before the graduates. The result was auspicious. Mr. SHEFFIELD gave another $5,000. Lieut.-Gov. O. F. WINCHESTER subscribed a like sum. ELI WHITNEY, Esq., gave $1,000, as did also the late A. R. STREET, Esq., who afterward gave to the college its beautiful art building; also the late PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., and Mr. JOSEPH BATTELL. Mr. DANA gave $500, and Miss HILLHOUSE made over to the school an interest which she had in a large landed property South. Other liberal amounts were also given, but nothing was done toward endowing the institution in the liberal manner it was necessary it should be to place it on a firm basis. In this way affairs continued until 1860, when Mr. SHEFFIELD, who had by his liberal donations and ready counsel, repeatedly given great encouragement to the friends of the school, came forward and offered to provide a building for it and permanently endow it. Mr. SHEFFIELD had a short time previously purchased the old Medical College building in Grove-street, in the rear of his beautiful mansion on Hillhouse-avenue, and having refitted it throughout added two large wings to it, furnished it with a large amount of school apparatus and gave it to Yale College for the scientific school together with a fund of $50,000 for the maintenance of the Professorship of Engineering, Metallurgy and Chemistry. The entire cost of this gift to Mr. SHEFFIELD was over $100,000. In view of this great benefaction on his part the corporation of Yale College gave to the school the name it now bears, "The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College." The transfer of the school to this new building was made in the Summer of 1860, when a third course was added, entitled the General Course, extending through three years, designed to give instruction in natural science and modern languages. The corps of instructors was enlarged by appointing Rev. Prof. C. S. LYMAN to a professorship of industrial mechanics and physics, and Prof. W. D. WHITNEY to give instruction in modern languages. The studies for the school for each year were then determined upon, regular Faculty meetings were held, formal examinations of candidates for admission were instituted and a second degree of Ph. D. was established.

In 1865 the State Legislature, upon the petition of the college authorities, applied to this school the grant of lands made by Congress in 1863 to colleges to encourage instruction in theoretical and applied science. The grant amounted to 180,000 acres of land, the receipts from which have already been funded for this school. The act specially provided that no part of this fund should be used for the erection of buildings, and as the then Scientific School buildings were not large enough to furnish the facilities for instruction such as the fund would permit of, it became necessary that they should be enlarged in order to make these moneys available. In this emergency Mr. SHEFFIELD again came forward and proceeded to make the necessary enlargements, which were commenced in the Summer of 1865 and finished last Fall. A large three-story building was added, connecting the two wings of the building, by means of which the laboratory was much enlarged and an agricultural lecture-room and a fine library room were secured.

Two large towers were erected—one in front of the building and the other at the northwest corner. In the front tower was placed a clock with four dials, made in Boston. This clock is set anew to zero whenever its error amounts to half a minute. This has occurred but twice since August last. This tower is ninety feet high and sixteen feet square. Above the belfry-clock and surmounting the structure is a revolving turret, in which is placed an equatorial telescope. This is one of the finest instruments in the country. Its focal length is ten feet, and the diameter of the object-glass is nine inches. It is possessed of great power and clearness, and is considered better than several in the country of a larger size.

The instrument was made by the celebrated firm of ALVAN CLARK & SONS, Boston, who have made several of the finest telescopes in the country, among which is the one at Chicago. The northwest tower incloses a circular shaft of solid masonry eight feet in diameter, well grouted, commencing twelve feet below the surface of the earth, and is built separate from everything to the top of the tower, which is fifty feet high and sixteen feet square. On the top of this tower, which is surmounted by granite pillars, is placed a meridian circle, purchased of the Washington Observatory for $2,500. In this tower is also an astronomical clock, made by APPLETON, of London, and presented to the College by WILLIAM HILLHOUSE in 1853. These, together with a few other additions, constitute the enlargements and improvements which Mr. SHEFFIELD has made. Their entire cost reached the sum of $60,000, making the total amount of Mr. SHEFFIELD's benefactions to the school the handsome sum of $160,000. The school has now a fund of $12,000 for a library, $2,000 of which has been lately subscribed, $520 were given by Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York, $250 each by Hon. W. W. BOARDMAN, of this city, and JOHN WHEELER, and $200 by Messrs. CHATFIELD and PERKINS, the builders of the art building. The fund of $150,000 given by Mr. PEABODY to found "a museum of natural history, especially of the departments of zoology, geology and mineralogy in Yale College," though designed for the whole college, cannot fail to prove of immense benefit to the scientific school. There are now given every Winter at the school a course of scientific lectures to mechanics which are attended by about three hundred mechanics of this city. A course is now in progress. The school now has 122 students. Its faculty consists of twenty-three Professors and there are also six assistants. Its present condition is most gratifying and it has undoubtedly become the most eminent and useful seat of scientific education in the country.

The Burglary in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to an honest and worthy man, "The Porter of the Store, No. 342 Broadway," who is now suffering most unmerited shame and disgrace from the criminal deeds of his son, who robbed his father of the keys to commit the burglary with, we beg to state that the son has never been in our employ. The father has been our porter for twenty-two years, and another son has been employed by us upwards of seven years, both of them in positions of trust and confidence, without a breath to tarnish the honest name of either. We have always found them both honest, faithful and reliable in every respect, and have still the most perfect and implicit confidence in their integrity and probity, under any and every circumstances. They are still in our employ, retaining the same positions of trust as before. They are entitled to our sympathy in the misfortune of having such a son and brother, and it would be a grievous and cruel wrong to allow their good names to suffer for the criminal deeds of another.

Having had every opportunity to know them thoroughly for many years, we indorse most emphatically their unquestioned probity and title to the name and reputation of honest men.

Yours most respectfully,
H. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANQUET TO JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, ESQ., M. P.

Speeches by Chas. O'Conor, Esq., the Mayor, the Guest of the Evening, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Others—Great Glorification — Irish-American and America-Irish.

JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, Esq., M. P. for Cork, for some time traveling in this country, was the recipient last evening of a banquet at DELMONICO's, being an ovation of his friends and admirers, with many of whom he was familiarly associated in Europe. CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., presided. At his right hand was seated the guest of the evening, and at his left, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Esq., Mayor of the City. Prominent among those present in the immediate neighborhood of the chair were Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Judge Daly, Rev. Wm. Quinn, Gen. Van Vleit, P. Nicholson, Esq., James Kelly, Esq., Postmaster, James Sadlier, Esq., John Kelly, Esq., Sheriff; Eugene Kelly, Esq., Henry L. Hoguet, Esq., Bryan Lawrence, Esq., Judge McCunn, Charles M. Connolly, Esq., Judge B. O'Connor, Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Clarence Seward, Esq., and Judge Brady.

The banquet hall was appropriately decorated. Behind the chair, underneath the motto *Cead Mille Failte*, was a table, bearing in its centre a circular shield, with an Irish harp, in gold, on an azure field, encircled by shamrocks, and underneath the shield a ribbon, inscribed with the familiar "*Erin Go Bragh.*" Draping the shield to the right hung the green flag of Ireland, with the crownless harp, and draping it to the right hung the national banner. At the opposite end of the hall the American shield was suspended, surmounted by an eagle with extended wings, and also draped by the united folds of the Irish and American banners.

The dinner, which began at the sensible hour of six, was got through in about two hours, that is to say, the absolutely animal part of it, which is brevity compared with many of our modern dinners. The *menu* was DELMONICO's, which is saying everything for it, and is quite as suggestive of a procession of good things as would be the details of the *carte*, probably more so to many of our readers who do not fatigue themselves with the translation of such titles for unanalyzable dishes as "*Timbale a l'ecarte*," or "*Pommes de la terre avec moutard, et pommes d'amour avec sauce peculier.*" In fact, it was quite a relief, having run down the bill of fare with an anguished eye, to light upon the familiar word DELMONICO, at the foot on the one side, and, after reading the excruciating titles of the wines upon the other, to drop upon the no less familiar household word—whisky.

When the company were warm enough for sentiments, the Chairman arose and proposed the first regular toast, "The United States of America," naming WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., to respond.

SPEECH OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS said that, when a few days ago he received a note from his friend Mr. O'GORMAN inviting him to meet his friend Mr. MAGUIRE, he thought it was going to be a snug little party of three in the usual proportion on such occasions of two Irishmen to a Yankee, but the development of the invitation went to show that an Irish private dinner was about as large as a Yankee public one. Our country, continued Mr. EVARTS is one which welcomes all comers, and although he himself dated from an emigration among the earliest to New-England, in meeting those to-night coming within the present generation, many of them, he did not feel himself more entitled to call this country his and they emigrants, than the first were which touched our shores could claim exclusive right to them, and to cast off all that followed it. This is the United States, its title founded on no tradition, but a great land to be occupied by all worthily and well who deport themselves worthily and well. A great country, built on a reciprocity of rights, freedom of thought and action under fair and impartial laws. Contrary to the expectations of many, the union of these States had withstood the severest trial. Contrary to the hopes of some who stood waiting for their share in the spoliation, and ready to gloat over her ruin, she came from out that trial with honor and strength renewed. (Great cheering, all standing.) The sepulchral urn turned out to be only a family jar. (Cheers and laughter.) People of Irish origin have here a country which, in every fitting sense, they can call their own. If at home they do not rule, they most assuredly do so here. (Laughter.) Mr. EVARTS then alluded in complimentary terms to the independent course of Mr. MAGUIRE in the English Parliament, and concluded, in reference to the hopes for a better future for Ireland, by saying that that day will soon come when Ireland will raise her head again among the nations; and will come all the sooner by reflex across the water of the power which Irishmen have gained by transportation to this genial soil. Mr. MAGUIRE, a member of that great body—the English House of Parliament, was also a representation of the great engine—the Press, the ruling power in all civilized communities. As such also he was to be welcomed, and he congratulated him the more for this relationship with this great voice of the people, and index of its will, and with him looked forward to the fuller fruit of its great influence, now powerful in Great Britain.

Mr. EVARTS sat down amid enthusiastic cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr. EVARTS' address, the Chairman, on rising to propose the next regular toast, said:

GENTLEMEN: As your representative for this purpose, there now devolves upon me the grateful office of giving expression to the sentiment which has brought us here this evening. Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, together with their American friends, descended from various European stocks, form this assembly. The walks of private life, and the walks of professional, commercial and official eminence in this great metropolis, have all largely contributed to its formation. In coming hither, we have not responded to the call of wealth or power, nor have we been animated by the hope of reward. The act is a spontaneous tribute to individual merit, and that tribute is laid at the feet of one whom we may never meet again. It is paid, I was about to say, to a stranger and an alien; but the words do not fit the occasion, nor can the name I shall utter at the close of my remarks awaken a single idea belonging to them. The biographer of Father MATHEW has rendered immortal the benign precepts and admirable example of that Apostle. He has given them world-wide renown, and benefitted all by thus inculcating them. The able and successful vindicator of PIUS IX. has placed before men and nations for their guidance a model of rectitude. He has shown in dark contrast a picture of political craft to be shunned as fatal to Christianity and civil order. Such a man is a benefactor of his race. The great family of civilized mankind so recognize him. His services are cosmopolitan; he is by general acceptance a member of every well-ordered community wherever social virtue is recognized and honored, he is hailed as a friend, a brother and a fellow-citizen. I will not refer to the official record of our guest, or seek to win applause for his statesmanship. The sphere of legislation for a single empire is narrow in comparison with the field of universal beneficence. Patriotism seems less than a virtue when compared with a benevolence which folds within its embrace the entire human family. I will not speak of services to his native land, neither of benefits attained for her, nor of those struggled for, but not as yet successfully. I shall not attempt to engross these themes, nor that which is presented by the friendly visit of our guest to this country, topics about which you are already so well informed, I leave to your reflections, or to be dealt with by others. Amidst the array of the learned and the eloquent now present, there are more than one of Irish lineage capable of speaking in appropriate terms of the land of their ancestors and the land of their birth. There is among those a voice which, when it shall be heard, will cause all previous shortcomings to be forgotten. The guest and the occasion will then receive all the honors that eloquence can bestow. Gentlemen please to fill for your sentiment and mine, the guest of the evening, Hon. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE.

MR. MAGUIRE'S SPEECH.

Mr. MAGUIRE was received with much enthusiasm. He said: Mr. O'CONNER and gentleman: I should be the most insensible of mortals if I did not feel complimented by this ovation from you, representing America and Irish, if I may separate them, genius, energy and worth. The learned gentleman then proceeded to return all the compliments with interest which had been paid him personally, and eulogized America and her institutions in a most eloquent fashion. I, too, cherish in my heart of hearts, he said, a love and veneration for this country only second to that I bear my own. I pray that you may never again have the gloomy shadows of contention rest upon your beloved land, that the sword of the soldier may cling to its scabbard with the rust of years, and never again your fruitful fields grow red with the blood of brothers. Mr. MAGUIRE then sketched his course of action in the British Parliament, and stated that this course was that only which he could conscientiously follow; he believed that Ireland's battles had to be fought in that arena, that the course he advocated was the only one to bring about the peace and prosperity of his native land. [Good.] That course, he believed, would eventually do its work. He would sustain the policy of a Gladstone and the demands of a Brigat. [Tremendous cheers for BRIGHT.] We Irishmen have no quarrel with the people of England, as such, and we believe that in aiding them to attain their wishes, gratitude on their part will enforce such action, that they will themselves insist for compensation to Ireland for centuries of wrong. The influence of the mighty Irish element in this country must ultimately tell, is telling now. [Loud applause.] The hour is not far distant when the very integrity of the empire will be risked by delay in doing justice to Ireland.

The speaker then discussed at some length the special grievances of Ireland—the land question, the Established Church—and deprecated the charges so often leveled against Irishmen of want of energy, industry and thrift. These qualities, he said, so far from being wanting in the Irishmen at home were evident to an extent which was marvellous under the circumstances. What do I think of this county? said Mr. MAGUIRE. Why, I came here with interest, and leave it in amazement. It is the greatest country in the world, but its greatness is dearest to me in the knowledge that so many of my race have found here the great theatre for the exercise of all that is noble in the Irish character, free scope for its genius in every walk of life. The Irishman here who respects honesty can make the most of his gifts and of his industry, and while he was proud of the progress in the very highest walks of life his countrymen had made, he was proudest of all that when they were called upon they showed themselves enthusiastic in their devotion to the entegrity of the country of their adoption. They identified themselves with its people, its interests and its fortunes, yet withal preserved an undying love for the land of their birth. [Great cheering.] Mr. MAGUIRE again thanked all for his generous reception, and more especially the American gentlemen who had honored him with their presence, and in conclusion said: I pray to God that the spirit of Peace may break over this beloved land, direct your counsels, so that out of the wisdom of your action the South and the North may be welded together in inseparable strength, and thus united, grow greater still in wealth and power and glory. [Great cheering, all standing. A wag proposed that all should rise and take a private and social drain with MR. MAGUIRE, which was done.]

The Chairman then, prefaced by a few remarks, offered the name of the late JOHN B. DILLON. Drunk in silence, all standing.

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

The next regular toast was: "The City of New-York and its Mayor, JOHN T. HOFFMAN." [Cheers.] The Mayor thanked everybody from the bottom of his heart, and said he was glad to meet Mr. MAGUIRE not only individually but officially. He welcomed him not only as an eloquent and learned Irishman, but especially as Ex-Mayor of Cork. There he met him on his own ground. The Mayor then went on in most humorous fashion to throw his good things around, and was repeatedly applauded. He complimented everybody present, the guest especially, and regretted that his stay was so brief. The honorable gentleman concluded a sparkling speech amid tumultuous cheers.

The next regular toast was "The Army and Navy," replied to by Gen. VAN VLIET, and was rapidly followed by the last on the list—"The Press, the Palladium of Liberty"—which was responded to by CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq.

This concluded the regular toasts, and the assembly then resolved itself, in the usual manner, into a highly social and eloquent gathering, developing each others' genius in a wonderful way, and winding up the pleasant evening in that manner which is well understood by its prefix *glorious*.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The sixtieth annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia College, was held in Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, last evening, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., President of the College, in the chair.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Right Rev. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine.

The degrees were conferred upon the graduates by DR. DELAFIELD, the President. The following is the list of graduates:

Thos. R. Almon, Nova Scotia; Theo. F. Alverson, Indiana; John W. Baldwin, New-York City; Oglevie D. Ball, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Fredk. S. Barclay, Nova Scotia; Willis J. Beach, Connecticut; Herbert C. Belden, Charles M. Billings, A. M., Massachusetts; James A. Blanchard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank V. Brush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert H., Buck, A. B. New-York City; Charles C. Buckley, New-York City; Charles A. Carle, Wayne County, N. Y.; Frank Carter, Maine; Philo W. Clark, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Jas. D. Clyde, Otsego County, N. Y.; James E. Cooper, New-Jersey; Frederick S. Creelman, Nova Scotia; Samuel Decker, Schoharie County, N. Y.; John O. F. Delany, Missouri; Laban Dennis, New-Jersey; Chas. M. Des Brisay, Nova Scotia; Stephen M. Disbrow, New-Jersey; Fran. Du Bois, Jr., A.B., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Morton W. Easton, A. B., Connecticut; Jonathan Edwards, Jr., A. B., Rensselaer County, N. Y.; Frederick W. Elbreg, A. M., Ohio; Wm. S. Ely, A. B., Monroe County, N. Y.; Bache McEvers Emmett, New-York City; Edward S. Eveleth, Massachusetts; Charles W. Ferguson, Columbia County, N. Y.; David F. Fetter, M. D., New-York City; Wm. R. Fisher, A. M., New-York City; James N. Fitch, A. B., Nova Scotia; Edward T. Fuller, Maine; Burns Gilman, M. D., Vermont; Zeeb Gilman, Jr., Vermont; Frederick Glinack, Connecticut; Harry Gove, New-Brunswick; Henry Gray, Washington County, N. Y.; Emile Gruening, New-York City; Martin Hagan, M. D., Ohio; John D. Hall, A. B., New-York City; Henry E. Hendersen, A. M., New-York City; Daniel DeW. Harrington, Nova Scotia; Audley Haslett, A. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Henderson, A. M., Missouri; Edward J. Hogan, New-York City; Geo. F. Hollick, Richmond County, N. Y.; Chas. H. Horton, New-York City; E. Darwin Hudson, Jr., A. B., New-York City; Edward R. Hun, A. B., Albany County, N. Y.; Stephen J. Hutchison, Ohio; Thos. L. Janeway, A. M., New-Jersey; Samuel Johnson, New-Jersey; Henry I. Jordan, A. B., Maine; John J. Keator, Delaware County, N. Y.; John J. Ketchum, New-York City; Wm. A. Kissam, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eustis F. Langdon, A. B., New-Hampshire; Wm. M. Lyttleton, Nova Scotia; T. Dwight Martin, New-York City; Wm. C. McFarland, New-Jersey; Stuyvesant F. Morris, A. M., Westchester, N. Y.; David H. Muir, Nova Scotia; Geo. W. Murdock, Minnesota; John H. Murfee, Alabama; Henry E. Owen, A. B., New-York City; Wm. H. Palmer, A. B., Connecticut; James F. Peyton, Kentucky; Edw. R. Post, A. M., Suffolk Co., N. Y.; Wm. H. B. Pratt, A. B., New-York City; Albert R. Randol, New-Jersey; Ira Remsen, New-York City; Nathan S. Roberts, New-York City; Geo. W. Robinson, A. M., New-York City; John W. Robinson, Wayne County, N. Y.; C. F. Rodenstein, A. M., New-York City; Albert S. Rogers, Genesee County, N. Y.; Eugene B. Sanborn, Maine; Chas. R. Sanderson, M. D., Ohio; Thos. Edw. Satterthwaite, A. B., New-Jersey; Sidney T. Scales, A. B., Mississippi; Warren Schoonover, A. B., Pennsylvania; De Loss A. Smith, Madison County, N. Y.; Josiah P. Sugg, North Carolina; Thomas Terrill, Jr., New-Jersey; Henry C. Turner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. Berdan Van Houten, New-York City; James V. D. Van Nest, A. M., New-Jersey; Richard C. Van Wyck, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Wm. A. M. Wainwright, A. B., New-York City; Eli Warner, Connecticu; George Wells, Jr., Maryland; Peter Wheeler, Chenango County, N. Y.; John Winslow, M. D., Massachusetts; Silas O. Witherbee, Kentucky; W. Parker Wooster, A. B., New-York City.

Prof. CLARK presented the Harsen prizes. These prizes were founded in 1859 by JACOB HARSEN, M. D., an alumnus of the College, and are awarded annually for the best three written reports of the clinical instruction in the New-York Hospital during any four months of the year immediately preceding the annual commencement. The first prize, of $150 and diploma, was awarded to J. ACKERMAN COLES, A. B., of New-Jersey, and the second prize was awarded to D. VALENTINE LYNCH, of New-York.

The Faculty prizes were presented by Prof. DALTON—the first to ALBERT H. BUCK, of New-York, for a thesis on "Trichnæ Spiralis," and the second to IRA REMSEN, of New-York, for a thesis on the "Fatty Degeneration of the Liver."

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., delivered the address. He said that it was pleasant for the learned professions to have seasons of intercourse such as that which they then enjoyed. The representatives of the three learned professions not unfrequently met at the side of the dying bed, the physician to save life if possible, the lawyer to put in shape the details of the last wishes of the dying, and the clergyman to administer the consolations of religion. He distinguished these professions from what ranked as the vocations of life. Very superficial observations were made by the people relative to the professional classes, but men never treated the vocations in that way. He denounced the system of electing a judiciary instead of making the Bench a point to be aimed for by honest and meritorious learning. As it was at present, glibness was exalted to the place which should be adorned and honored by culture and scholarship. A Congress largely composed of lawyers had demonstrated that the history of the past had furnished its lessons in vain. The medical was the rising profession, and the hope of science rested with it, especially in this new country. The medical profession had extraordinary claims upon the country's gratitude for the unreserve with which its representatives threw themselves into the field during the late war, and the lessons learned there would last long, and it would take at least half a century to exhaust the impulse which it had received from its experience in that field.

WM. H. PALMER, A. B., M. D., delivered the valedictory address. It was a sensible, well-written performance, reflecting great credit upon the speaker, and doing honor to his *Alma Mater*.

Bishop NEELY pronounced the benediction, and the exercises closed.

The Cow-stable Business—Alleged Inhuman Treatment to Animals.

The case of Mr. MORRIS PHELAN, the proprietor of cow stables in Skillman-street, near Flushing-avenue, was resumed before Justice CORNWELL yesterday afternoon.

The charge against defendant is, malicious torture of cows in his stables by keeping them tied up in narrow stalls without light or ventilation.

The following additional testimony was elicited:

Dr. Charles Pilgrim sworn: Am a veterinary surgeon; visited the stables of defendant yesterday, and found them sufficiently ventilated when the windows were kept open; it would be wise to keep them moderately warm in the Winter, for warmth is an equivalent of food to a certain extent; to keep them warm it would of course be necessary to exclude the cold; the cows were healthy and in good condition; several of them were lying down; they were made to get up and it was seen that they had licked various portions of their body; they were fastened to rings running on perpendicular rods, and had a lateral motion of about 18 inches; the strap, or rope, was from 10 to 14 inches long; the manner in which Mr. Phelan kept his cows was not cruel, painful or injurious to the animal.

To Mr. Bergh—I do not know how long the cows have been there, nor their condition at the time the complaint was made.

To the Justice—The effect of bad light and no ventilation in these stables would be to produce disease.

To Mr. De Witt, counsel for defendant—There was a good ventilation and light yesterday.

To the Justice—The animals might be more comfortable if let out occasionally, than if kept in the stables continuously; had known the defendant for some years; was not much in the habit of treating cows.

John Conner, recalled—I remember the condition of the stable when Mr. Bergh was there; was there at the same time Dr. Pilgrim was; it was a colder day when Mr. Bergh was there; it was lighter yesterday; was not there the day Mr Bergh was.

Robert Fletcher sworn—Have been a superintendent of stables for sixteen years; have visited defendant's stables frequently; the stables are of brick, two stories high, about 60 by 100 feet in extent; there are five ventilators in the roof; there are eleven doors on the first floor in front, and five doors on the second floor; eleven windows are on the back side of the stable, (on the south side;) six windows on the west side; cows are generally allowed about three feet between them to lie down; that space is what is generally allowed when fed from the distillery; remember the cattle disease some years since; it originated in a cow brought from England; she was put into the stables at South Ferry while sick with pleuro-pneumonia, and this disease being communicated to other cows, spread all over the United States; never knew the disease to originate in the stables, nor otherwise, than by infection; it occurred in the open fields; brewers' grain contains starch, and is prized for its fattening qualities; as a general thing it is understood that farmers sell their hay to milkmen and feed their own cows on husks; the cows at Phelan's stables are allowed plenty of hay; the disease among cows has diminished ninety per cent. within the past few years; not from vaccination, which I consider of no benefit; the disease is dying out of itself; had seen stump-tailed cows at Phelan's stables some four or five years since; the disease does not increase the flow of milk; the first indication of the disease is a stoppage of the flow of milk.

To Mr. Bergh.—Do not recollect whether on the day the complaint was made there was ventilation enough or not; have never bought any of Phelan's cows; the starch and saccharine matter of the grain is not all destroyed in fermentation and distillation; some nourishment is left for the cows; had superintended the renting out of these stables, and collected money for the feed.

To Counsel for Defendant.—By the three feet I mean a foot and a half on each side of the cow, in addition to her own width, making five feet in all.

The defence here put in evidence a report of the Cattle Commissioners appointed by the State of Massachusetts in 1862 upon pleuro-pneumonia, showing that disease comes only from infection.

Dr. Van Ness testified; Have never been in defendant's stable; have seen his cows; think if the doors and windows were opened there would be sufficient ventilation; I practice about the locality where the milk from these stables is used; never saw any disease arising from its use; the absence of daylight during a considerable portion of the day would not be injurious to the health of the cows; light can be better dispensed with than heat; I do not think the absence of light itself would produce ulceration.

Mr. John F. Hildreth was next called, but knowing nothing about the matter, retired.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TEMPERANCE.—The tenth annual festival of Enterprise Section No. 8, C. of T., was held last evening at its hall, corner Clinton and Grand streets, Mr. JOSEPH T. READ, W. P., and Mr. RICHARD MCLAUGHLIN, W. A., presiding. The audience were entertained with a number of very interesting literary and musical selections delivered by members of the Section, after which a very excellent collation was done justice to by those who were present. This organization is in a very thrifty condition, numbering fully 150 members, and adding weekly to its roll. Most of those identified with Enterprise Section are also connected with Allen-street Presbyterian Church and Sabbath School.

INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.—Mr. F. KURTZE, Commissioner, arrived yesterday (Thursday) in the *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, with the documents relating to the Interoceanic Railroad concession recently granted by Costa Rica to Gen. FREMONT and associates.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Last evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, a middle-aged man named SAMUEL SLATER fell into the water at pier No. 45 North River, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, a lad named FRANCIS MCMANUS, aged 10 years, residing at No. 42 Watts-street, was run over and seriously injured by car No. 72, Sixth-avenue Railroad. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A HORSE.—Officer GILDERSLEEVE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested JOHN MARION, of No. 72 Charles-street, New-York, on a charge of abandoning a blind and disabled horse in South First-street, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon. He was locked up to answer.

ROBBERY OF A DWELLING.—Mr. JOHN KIMBLER, of No. 97 Union-avenue, E. D., reports that his dwelling was entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of a silver watch and clothing to the value of $135. The entrance was effected by means of skeleton keys during the temporary absence of the family.

COWHIDED.—A young man employed in a foundry in First-street, E. D., was visited at his place of business, on Wednesday afternoon, by two young ladies, who cowhided him most unmercifully. Cause, slander.

LONGEVITY.—A German woman, named CATHARINE ENGLE, died at her residence, No. 90 Scholes-street, E. D., on Tuesday last, at the ripe age of 106 years.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEARLY A RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—About noon yesterday one of the Hoboken cars, containing a number of passengers, narrowly escaped being demolished at the Grove-street crossing, in Jersey City. The gates were up and a train of cars approaching, which was not seen by the driver of the horse-car until nearly across the track, and just as he passed the dangerous point the train of cars came rushing by, just grazing the rear end of the horse-car. The inside passengers were greatly alarmed and attempted to make their escape, but were unable to do so before the danger was passed. The passengers expressed themselves freely upon the gross negligence of the gate-tender for neglecting to lower the gate as he should have done. Similar instances have occurred; and only last year a Hoboken car, filled with passengers, was broken into hundreds of pieces, but fortunately the inmates, although scattered in all directions, escaped death, and only a few of them were maimed. The Railroad Company cannot expect to procure the services of careful and faithful men for the small pittance of eight or ten shillings a day.

A DEALER OF OBSCENE BOOKS AND PRINTS ARRESTED.—Yesterday a man named CHARLES E. MACKEY, of Metuchin, N. J., was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on a charge of being a dealer in obscene books and prints. In the forepart of the week Chief of Police MCMANUS received a letter from a resident of the State of Maine, giving information that he had received a circular from "Pough & Co., dealers in fancy goods, No. 62 Montgomery-street, Jersey City," offering to send obscene books, prints, &c., to his address on receipt of a certain amount of money. An officer was detailed to watch the Post-office, which resulted in the arrest of the accused and the seizure of forty-four letters which he had called to obtain. The prisoner admitted that he, alone, was doing business in the firm name of Pough & Co. MACKEY was discharged on his own recognizance to appear when wanted, it being the opinion of the District-Attorney that there is no law in the State of New-Jersey to reach cases of that character.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—In the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday, the Morris Canal Bill, as amended by the Senate, passed the House without opposition....At Schooley's Mountains, a couple of days since, a young son of WM. MILLER was killed by the falling upon him of a tree which his father was chopping down....A monument 40 feet in height was raised in Gloucester County on Saturday last to the memory of the gallant soldiers from that county who died in the service of their country....A public meeting of the citizens of Newtown will be held on Monday evening next, to raise money for the aid of the South....A boy named WM. FELL, residing in South Market-street, Newark, fell against a stove in a fit yesterday, and was severely scalded by the upsetting upon him of a kettle of scalding water....A Fenian meeting to aid the cause of Ireland is to be held in Newark this (Friday) evening.

DEFRAUDING EMIGRANTS.—A New-York runner named EMUEL ERNEST was arrested at the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, charged with defrauding a couple of German emigrants out of $15, by false pretences. It appears that ERNEST accompanied the emigrants across the river to the Erie Railway depot, where he conducted the business of purchasing their tickets. As is customary, the tickets were stamped with dates which were represented to the Germans to be Government stamps, for which he had to pay an additional sum of $13. This was paid, and he then demanded and received $2 for his trouble for piloting them from New-York. The ticket agent becoming aware of the transaction, notified special Officer DORSEY, who took ERNEST into custody and handed him over to Detective NUGENT. The prisoner was locked up to await an investigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR firmer, but the market is without decided change. There is no demand for lower grades; trade brands, $11 50@$13 50; fancy brands, $13@$16. CORN 63c. in bulk, 76c. in sacks. OATS advanced to 53c. WHEAT—There is scarcely any No. 1 Spring in the market; sales of No. 2 at $2 25; No. 1 Winter, $2 90. RYE scarce and not offered less than $1 40, but at the close buyers offered $1 35 for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged and quiet. WHISKY unchanged and steady at $2 26. COTTON higher at 28c. for Middling, but 27c. was the best offer made; sales of Ordinary at 25c., but favorable news from Liverpool caused holders to put up their prices. MESS PORK unchanged; City, $22, with no sales. BULK MEATS are in good demand; sales 40,000 lbs. at 8c. for Shoulders; 10c. for Sides; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11c. for Clear Sides. BACON steady at 9½c.@10¾c.@11¾c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD firm; Country, 12¼c.; City, 12½c. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 12c.@15½c., and in fair demand. SUGAR, 12½c.@14c. for Cuba, and 14c.@15c. for New-Orleans. COFFEE firm at 25c.@27c. BUTTER steady at 27c.@32c. FRESH EGGS firmer at 17c., owing to the cold weather. CLOVER SEED firm at $8 75 for Old, and $9 for New. TIMOTHY SEED—Prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged. FLAXSEED dull at $2 30@$2 50. LINSEED OIL dull at $1 40@$1 42. GOLD closed at $1 34, buying, and $1 34¼, selling. EXCHANGE steady. MONEY, 12c.@13c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR active. Sales 11,000 bbls. at $13 25@$16 25 for White Winter; $10@$12 for Spring Extras; $8 37½@$9 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT opened strong; No. 2 Spring advanced 5c.@6c. but subsequently declined 3c.@4c., and closed with the buyer at $2@$2 02. CORN—There is a brisk speculative demand; sales at 82c.@84c. for No. 1; 73½c.@75c. for No. 2, closing steady at 82c.½@83c. for No. 1. OATS firm and active at 45½c.@45½c. for No. 2 in store. RYE active with an advance of 7c.@8c. ℔ bushel. BARLEY firmer, and advanced 5c.@6c. No. 2, 70c.@81c. according to location. The quotations are per bushel. PROVISIONS of all kinds are held with extreme firmness, and full prices are obtained. MESS PORK is in fair request and firm at $21; Prime Mess is fairly active at $18 50. BULK MEATS—Shoulders are in active speculative demand; sales nearly 1,000,000 lbs. at 6c. for loose. LARD firm but quiet at 12¼c. for loose, cash, and 12¾c. buyer this month. DRESSED HOGS, $8 50@$9. There is a better demand for LIVE HOGS, and prices have advanced 15c.@20c., and range from $6 27@$7 50 for ordinary to choice. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 5,200 centals Wheat, 9,700 centals Corn, 2,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 3,450 centals Wheat, 1,700 do. Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR in good demand at a partial advance; sales of 18,000 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; 13 25 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White, $15 25 for Double Extra. Rye Flour $7; Buckwheat Flour steady at $8. WHEAT is in better demand and market firm; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 Western Spring at $2 38, and 9,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 45. CORN—in light demand and market unchanged, at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1 Indiana and Illinois. OATS held at 65c. for choice Western, with a limited inquiry. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $2 65@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm and scarce. SHORTS are selling at $24@$25; SHIPSTUFFS at $28@$30, and MIDDLINGS at $36 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to New-York 70c.; to Albany 50c. Weather cold, with occasional flurries of snow.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 14.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands 28c.@28½c.; strict Middling 30c. COFFEE firm; sales at 13¾c.@14c. for good and prime cargoes in bond. SUGAR dull and nominally unchanged; sales at 10¼c.@10½c. for fair to good refining. RICE dull at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to prime Carolina. FLOUR firmer with an improved demand. WHEAT steady; Maryland Red choice $3 30, and Pennsylvania Red $2 30@$2 82. CORN active and higher; White, $1 07; Yellow, $1@$1 03; Mixed, 93c.@95c. OATS scarce at 63c.@67. PROVISIONS higher. New MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 75. BULK SHOULDERS 9c.@9¼c., SIDES 11c.@11¼c. for Rib. LARD, 12¾c.@12¾c. WHISKY dull; sales in bond at 30c.@31c. CLOVER SEED; sales of old at $8 25, and new at $8 75@$9.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active; market firm; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 30, and 26,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club part private terms, balance at $2 30; 4,000 bushels Canada Spring at $2 37@$2 40; 25 car loads White Canada at $2 81@$2 90, and 8 car loads Amber Canada at $2 60. CORN active, and new higher; sales 10 car loads new Toledo early at 89c., and 12 car loads later at 90c., on State line track. OATS firmer; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 59½c.; held higher at close. BARLEY—Sales 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 05 in store and delivered. RYE nominal at $1 15 for Western. New MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD steady and quiet. HIGHWINES dull; sales of small lots at $2 28@$2 32. SEEDS in good demand and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 14.

TOBACCO firm but unchanged. COTTON advanced to 26½c. for Middling. FLOUR—Medium and low grades very dull; choice grades firm, but the market is unchanged. WHEAT—High grades stiff and advanced; Club, $4 05@$4 16; Choice Fall, $5 10@$5 13½. CORN buoyant and higher at $1 48@$1 64. OATS declining; sales at $1 94@$2 02. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK advanced to $21 50@$22. BULK MEATS—BACON unchanged. WHISKY dull at $2 13@$2 14. HOGS brisk at 6c.@7¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT unsettled; price ℔ cental, $3 88 for No. 1; $3 70 for No. 2; $3 30 for No. 3. OATS closed advancing, at $1 62 for No. 1. CORN nominal. PROVISIONS firm. Prime LARD 12½c. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—400 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, March 14.

COTTON—Firmer and in good demand. Sales to-day 375 bales at 29½c. Receipts to-day 860 bales. Receipts of the week 5,500 bales. Exports 10,000 bales. Stock on hand 23,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, March 14.

COTTON firm at 27c. TURPENTINE steady at 62½c. RESIN quiet at $3@$5.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 14.

COTTON advanced ½c.@1c.; Middlings 27½c.; sales 130 bales.

[Advertisement.]
The opening of each door and window instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is applied invisibly and without damage.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Ready. KNOX's Spring Hat for gents, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Hammonia	Mar. 2	Hamburg	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Hansa	Mar. 2	Bremen	New-York.
Atlantic	Mar. 6	Bremen	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Rangaroo	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Mar. 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	Mar. 16	New-York	Havre.
City of Boston	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 16	New-York	Hamburg.
The Queen	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Eagle	Mar. 16	Havana.	
Gen. Meade	Mar. 16	New-Orleans.	
Huntsville	Mar. 16	New-Orleans.	
Monterey	Mar. 16	New-Orleans.	
Guiding Star	Mar. 22	Rio Janeiro.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per *Nova Scotian*, via Portland and Liverpool, on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

Per *City of Boston*, via Queenstown, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier till 12 M.

Per *Fulton*, via Havre, on Saturday as 10:30 A. M. Mail for paid letters on the pier till 11:50 A. M.

For Havana and West Indies:

Per *Eagle*, on Saturday at 2 P. M.; per *FahKee*, same day and hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mailat	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—A. Franklin, M. Delinski, E. V. Granger, Edward Hanley, W. H. Litchfield, F. Hubbard, C. Loraine and wife, N. K. Baum, E. Engel, W. W. Stone, Miss S. Stone, Miss F. Stone, Miss C. Stone, A. B. Addison, Jos. L. R. Wood, S. Lord, Jr., W. J. J. Smith, H. M. Hogan, Jos. Cohen, Solomon Baer, A. Springer, J. Epstein, J. R. Chevis, Wm. H. Stanton, E. P. Fairchild, Mrs. Litchfield, Miss Litchfield, Miss G. Litchfield, S. F. Hoyt and wife, R. D. Woods, Geo. Fairbanks, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Miss Libby Moore, Mme. Gradot, Wm. Spencer and lady, B. G. Alderman, J. H. Mitchell, and 43 emigrants in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 14—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—James Miller, Robert Burnie, James Forfar, James Dawson, Alex. Ross, James Wilson, and 28 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 12 | Sun sets...... 6 06 | Moon sets... 2 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 06 | Gov. Island. 3 55 | Hell Gate... 5 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashby, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton.

Barks Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.; St. Clair, Bolles, Naples, J. Henry; Industrie, (Brem.,) Hileken, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sunny South, (Br.,) Bailey, St. John, N. B., C. C. Duncan; Robert M. Spearing, Clark, Matanzas, Davison & Spearing; Rising Sun, Schofield, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Insularnen, (Dan.,) Jansen, Santa Cruz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Ruth Halsey, Perry, Uncasville, Stranahan & Jackson; Lola Montez, Sparrow, Inagua, R. B. Eldridge; S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Havana, W. S. Brown & Co.; Willow Harp, Davis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Arctic, Hodgdon, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Jane Wheaton, (Br.,) Decart, Falmouth, Jam., G. F. Bulley; Goldfinder, (Br.,) McBride, Ragged Island, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Modesty, Weaver, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; L. B. Wing, Endicott, Norfolk, Goldthwaite & Overton; Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Keokuk, Small, Neuvitas, Simpson & Clapp; Ellen Nancy, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop Mary Gray, Tooker, Uncasville, W. G. Johnson.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool March 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 490 passengers to John G. Dale. March 5, lat. 49 28 lon. 3 35, met a bark-rigged steamer bound E. 6th, lat. 48 17, lon. 32 06, a ship-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed the City of Washington. 8th, lat. 44 26, lon. 44 33, exchanged signals with a Canadian steamer, supposed the Belgian, bound E.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and 134 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; stove two life-boats, deck-house and bridge, and received other damage; also washed overboard Michael Sheedy, who was lost.

Steamship Juno, Smith, Wilmington, N.C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. The J. arrived up to the City at an early hour on the morning of the 13th.

Steamship Haze, Starkey, Mobile March 5, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. March 10, lat. 29 5, lon. 79 49, spoke ship American Union, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool.

Ship Hermon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cruikshank, Callao Nov. 7, via Hampton Roads March 8, with guano to master. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 25, and fell in with the S. E. trades in lat. 17 S. on Jan. 25; crossed the equator Feb. 5. Had strong N. E. trades up to Feb. 18, since which time had strong northerly and easterly winds.

Bark Arthur Kinsman, (of Portland,) Means, Havana 18 ds., with sugar, tobacco and 2 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather, and been 10 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. gales.

Bark St. D venick, (of Aberdeen,) Brown, Leghorn Dec. 29, and Gibraltar Jan. 30, with marble and rags to Otto Fabricotti.

Brig Nellie Gay, Gay, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has had pleasant weather up to Hatteras, and been 7 ds. to the north of the cape, with strong N. E. winds and fog.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light variable winds and fog.

Brig Time, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Manning, Curacoa via Bermuda 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse. Put into Bermuda in distress. March 7, lat. 37, lon. 73, passed part of the hull of a vessel, apparently burnt.

Brig G. F. Penniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Burgess, Cienfuegos Feb. 26, with sugar to Penniston & Co. Has been 8 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with light northerly winds and fog. Sld. in co. with brig Annie, for New-York.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Ferris, Mayaguez Feb. 18, with sugar, &c., to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy N. E. gales most of the passage. 10th inst., lat. 32, lon. 72, saw a brig standing N., with foremast gone.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Anderson, Cardenas via Edgartown 23 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig W. M. Nash, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Para Feb. 16, with rubber, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast; carried away jibboom, and lost two jibs.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall Feb. 22, with skins and bark to J. F. Joy. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds and fog.

Brig Sophie, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. C. S. Baylis, Steel, Mobile 20 ds., with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. John Walker, Overton, Brookhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. Juliet, Snow, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Bement, ——, Philadelphia, for Greenport.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Bowdoin, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Sarah A. Green, Elliott, Baltimore, corn.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Brookhaven, for orders.

Below.

Brig Alfaretta.

Schr. Mary Patten, 12 ds. from Porto Rico.

Schr. Gen. Banks, 10 ds. from Sagua la Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. steamers Lodona, from New-Orleans; Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah; Neptune, from New-York.

Below—Brigs H. S. Emory, from Sagua; Union and Arichat, from Cardenas; Frederick Bliss, from Galveston.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14—The steamer Stars and Stripes, from the West Indies for New-York, arrived at Norfolk this afternoon. The steamers James Gary, from Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C.; Washington, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, have been detained here on account of the heavy weather.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 14—Arr. bark Platina, Capt. Hamblen, from Talcahuana, with 900 bbls. sperm oil.

Below—Ship Ceylon, Capt. Woods, from Honolulu, with 270 bbls. sperm and 4,620 bbls. whale oil.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14—Sld. ship Buena Vista, for Hong Kong, with $67,000 in treasure, and ship Nimrod, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner that was reported ashore on Romer yesterday, has been got off and towed to the City.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—The following vessels have sailed from Hampton Roads, all of which had been detained by stormy weather on the coast: Schrs. Wm. Arther, Nevada, Eliza Frances, Julia Baker, Jane E. Durfee, Charles Raymond, Morning Star, Jilt, Lizzie F. Choate, E. A. Grosier, Ella Fish, Yankee Maid, W. Z. Allen, Henry Finck, B. F. Woolsey, Gov. Smith, Hampden, Henry T. Wood, W. S. Tibbetts, Francis French, J. W. Ramsey, brig Mary Cobb.

The schr. Monterey has arrived at Norfolk from Plymouth, N. C. The schr. N. E. Clark has arrived from Portland, Me.

The U. S. gunboat Peoria arrived to-night from Beaufort, N. C., as a convoy to the gunboat Agawa, which is expected to-night.

Spoken, &c.

Echo—brig, from Baltimore for Mayaguez, March 5, off Hatteras.

Eastern Chief—bark, 60 ds. from Coquimbo for Queenstown, Jan. 30, lat. 8 24 S., lon. 31 19 W.

Neptune—bark, from Iquique for Falmouth, Jan. 30, lat. 8 24 S., lon. 31 19 W.

Osprey—brig, from St. John, N. B., for Barbados, Feb. 22, lat. 15 14, lon. 59 30.

Sea Eagle—bark, from the Delaware, bound S., March 9, lat. 32 15, lon. 72 15.

Two Marys—brig, from Porto Rico for New-York, March 11, no lat, &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 26, brigs Faustina, l g. for Boston; Georgia, do. for Baltimore; Goodwin, do. for New-York; Centaur, do. for a port north of Hatteras; L. L. Wadsworth, for New-York, to sail 27th; bark Montana, from Liverpool, dischg. coal; brig Express, from Barbados, arr. 25th.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 27, schrs. E. Classon, Coombs, dischg.; Eurus, Ackley, for New-York, to sail in 10 ds.

At Cardenas, March 4, brig Crimea, for New-York in 3 days.

PURVEYOR ROYAL
TO PRUSSIAN
THE COURT.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES ITS MARK.

How true it is that a really good article will make its mark in spite of all obstacles, is proved by the extraordinary success of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, the most popular BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. Less than three months ago it was first introduced into the United States; already it has become well and favorably known, and it is preferred to all the tonics, remedies and specifics of the day. What is the reason of this unequaled and astonishing popularity, especially in our country, where it usually requires several years to introduce a new article? The answer is very simple.

FIRST—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE is of exceptionable value; it has been favorably known both to the profession and the public throughout Europe for the past 17 years; has been introduced into the principal hospitals, and has been awarded several GOLD and SILVER prize medals in the Old World.

SECOND—Shortly after its introduction it received the attention and support of the President of the New-York Academy of Medicine—an honor conferred on no other preparation of the day.

THIRD—In a favorable report on its properties, presented by the special committee at the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, it was stated:

"That Hoff's Malt Extract differs in some particulars from the usual preparations of malt known as ale, beer and porter; further, that it is calculated to act as a mild tonic, and even as a nutrient, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them."

FOURTH—It has attained the patronage of the most eminent physicians, who are happy to find a reliable and safe tonic which they can conscientiously recommend, and which is no secret remedy, as its mode of preparation, known only to Mr. Hoff, has been communicated to the New-York Academy of Medicine.

These proofs of its real sanitary value not only characterize the exceptionable position of Hoff's Malt Extract, but account for its wonderful and increasing popularity and guarantee its superiority.

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A NEW LETTER TO MR. HOFF, 572 BROADWAY:
No. 149 WOOSTER-STREET.

DEAR SIR: By advice of my physician, Dr. Channeau, I have taken some of your Malt Extract, and can assure you that it has done me a wonderful deal of good. It has strengthened me and given an appetite, and I can partake of any kind of food.

ALEXANDER FORDOFF.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 223, March 14, 1867.
38, 22, 9, 7, 76, 13, 28, 56, 1, 18, 65, 40, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 224, March 14, 1867.
54, 29, 18, 37, 1, 52, 72, 5, 68, 21, 62, 36, 78, 34, 63.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 147, Mar. 14, 1867.
29, 35, 12, 3, 74, 72, 37, 55, 4, 70, 27, 39, 41.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 148, March 14, 1867.
68, 53, 72, 9, 77, 57, 19, 61, 43, 47, 60, 39, 6, 56, 65.

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Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 45, March 14, 1867.
64, 60, 13, 70, 48, 74, 50, 25, 36, 38, 67, 56, 51.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 36, March 14, 1867.
49, 55, 34, 47, 1, 73, 26, 44, 33, 64, 37, 18.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS NO. 55, March 14, 1867.
68, 69, 10, 34, 53, 19, 16, 22, 27, 65, 38, 39, 17.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS NO. 40, March 14, 1867.
30, 55, 65, 12, 66, 33, 25, 38, 52, 16, 22, 47.
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